## LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, PUBLISHED BY

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ABVERTISING.

The Know-Nothing Conspiracy against the Old-Line Whigs Detected.

offorts of the Know-Nothings in Kentucky to Donelson ticket, headed by the name of Fillmore. They attempted to shape the proceedings of the April, but were baffled. They attempted to shape the proceedings of the Whig neeting at they had, at least partially, accomplished their although they had supported the nominees of the Know-Nothing party and sanctioned their prin than if they had done it under oath! It was

coad through the organs of Know-Nothingist s an expression of the Whigs of Kentucky! A e transparent piece of political chican ever was enacted The true Whigs of Kentucky would scorn any proposition, from any quarter, to endorse either the principles or the ominees of any party but their own. They may, indeed, be constrained by circumstances, (the treachery of their agents, the desortion of their forces, or other causes,) to acquiesce for a time in the disorganization of their party, and the ground of open renunciation of all such are tended claimants of their principles and name.

The same scheme, it seems, was attempted it and it is justly held up there to the reprehensi ingly avowed the true course which duty to the ountry requires them to take. Their declaration will have a decisive effect, not only in Maryland The manifesto of Senator Pearce is a noble are

The following paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia North Ameri can properly describes the views and position o

Maryland have now declared for Mr. Buchan Among them Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Sens Pearce, and Ex-Gov. Pratt, with others of less cote, had personaded them, with other personal

# Know-Nothingism in the Monn-

tains and the Mammoth Cave. The Frankfort Commonwealth endeavors to console its readers with the hope that the Know Nothing disasters sustained in the interior of the State, in the late elections, will be indemnified by anticipated gains in the mountains, to be schered hereafter! This is very desperation .-Know-Nothingism in the mountains! It cannot ive in the pure free regions of the upper air. It never seeks the bracing atmosphere of the moun. tain heights; for there civil and religious liberty among the crags of the monuments of nature, than are the hornes of freedom's sone among the mountain defiles. Know Nothingism in the mountaine' The Know Nothings will never fly for comfort to the mountains, except to call or odium The Mammoth Cave is the appropria place for the future resort of the remnant of the Know Nothings Let them hold a grand mass meeting there. It is admirably suited for their

nan's alleged complicity with the bargain calumfact that while Buchanan promptly bore testimoother evidence appealed to.

Despite his scenning indifference to the allugreat hig letters, as follows:

in this we perpetrated or attempted to perpetrate A FRAUD, LET HIM MAKE THE CHARGE IN A FYAID, LET HIM AND DIRECT TERMS. We do not say that we shall call him a scoundrel in our paper for doing so, but we say explicitly that WE SHALL DENOUNCE HIM AS SICH BY WORD OF MOUTH

he last. He reserves his denunciations for editors exclusively. Were he to include all who think that he endeavered to make \$5,000 out of the swindling concern, entirely regardless as to whether the community at large suffered or not, he would have to denounce about nine out of every ten men he would meet in the str. ets. We hardly think he is willing to untertake such an hereulean task this warm weather. The editor says in his own vindication:

We never in our lives saw a dollar of the Slate mpany's stock, we never saw a dollar of its He cannot escape by such paltry evasion. lle did communicate and was on terms of the closest intimacy with L. D. Stickney, who was a partner in, although not a director of, the Little Bock thrown into the Honse of Representatives. Slate Company. In the report of the trial of True, one of its managers, at Memphis, which report is now before us, and is subject to the examination of any gentleman who wishes to see it, Stickney being under oath testified as

as Secretary of the Little Rock Railroad Company, and be was to establish an office for the redereption of the Issue of the Company, either at Hopefuld or Memphis. He was also to have \$5,000 additional stock to engage Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, to have the money permanently quoted at the regular rate of discount for all other Tennessee money, in Thompson's Bank Note Detector.

Thus is the editor very clearly convicted of with one of the partners in the rascally concern and that partner testifies under oath that he was to have \$5,000 in the stock of the Company to engage the editor of the Journal to have the The editor of the Journal acknowledges that he did his part of the programme by calling on Mr. Thompson, but the nicely planned gentleman, who, after an examination, declared ne would rather put his hand in the fire that quote such stuff at par in his Detector. Having thus failed to give the consideration required, of course it was not surprising that the editor of the Journal "never saw a dollar of the Slate Company's stock."

True in his statement save.

In Angust or September, 1855, (as near as 1 can tate) I hild my charter and phans of banking before ayanan D. Stickney, of Indiana, who at once offered take hold of it with me, telling me at the time what influence be had in this country and all the United States, except I do not recollect as he mentioned indiann or some other States separately, yet he mentioned "New York, Washington, D.C., Louisville, Ky," and "all the Sonth." That he could control all the public journals, from Little Rock to the Louisville Journal, and that the Louisville Journal could control John Thompson, of New York, and get him to, or make him, quote our issues at "hilpsymes."

To say the least of it this is an ugly metter throughout, and the more it is explained the

### Donelson versus Fillmore-Donelson and Buchanan.

Donelson, the malignant defamer of Hen Glay and the persistent traducer of Fillmore and name of Whigs. The proceedings of the bogus his administration, is now associated with Fill more on the Know-Nothing Presidential ticket Donelson was editor of the Washington Unio the national organ of the Democracy, during part of Fillmore's Presidential tenn. He co tinnally assailed Fillmore and his administration through the columns of that paper. Donelso was a w: rm friend of the Compromise measur of 1850, and though Fillmore had signed those measures, he was distrustful of the l'resident's sincerity and fidelity. Commenting editorially through the Union, upon a speech of Mr. Webvery infidelity of such conduct involved their ster, at the Buffalo Railroad celebration, at which Mr. Fillmore attended, in which Donelso charged that Webster spoke for the Presider and the Whig party, Donelson proceeded:

We venture even to say that a just analysis of view Mr. Webster has taken of the Compromise:

Thus even after 'illmore had approved, signed nd executed the Compromise measures, Donelson impugned his sincerity and fidelity. Often and over again he charged Fillmore with being an Abolitionist, down to 1852, when he left the editorial chair of the Union. He often cited Fillmore's letters and votes, to show his Aboli tion antecedents. And while Donelson was thus proving Abolitionism on Fillmore and disputin his fi telity to the Compromise of 1850, on the 14th June, 1851, he gave the following strong endorsement of Mr. Buchanan as a true friend of

Now, every one at all acquainted with the public conduct of Mr. Buchanan, knows that there is not a man in the Union, not even Mr. Clay or Mr. Weber, who is more thoroughly committed to the ort of the Compromise than he is, or who ther from insinnating the idea that resists cither necessary, expedient gord without a dissenting voice in the

And while Donelson was thus disparaging Fillmore and lauding Buchanan, he was at the ame time assailing the Southern Whigs on ecount of their support of Mr. Fillmore. Yet Garret Davis and ofhers would have us take Fillnore upon his antecedents; and while asking us to trust Fillmore on his antecedents, present us Oonelson on the same ticket! If we are to take one of the nominees for his antecedents, how are we to dispose of the opposing antecedents of the other! Know-Nothings can reconcile themselves to any absurdities; but Whigs, as such, can never support Mr. Fillmore, who abandoned his party nor Donelson, who assailed Fillmoro while true to the Whig party. The Know-Nothing ticket i too incongruous to be supported by any citizen

### who have the least regard for consistency. Rufus Choate's Position.

"I join no party that does not carry the flag, an This sentence, which contains the truest lowledge, fell from the lips of Rutus Chonte on the evening before the last State election in Massachusetts. The telegraph tells us to-day that the author of this sentiment has boldly proclaimed himself for Buchanan and Breckinridge Do the people of the South need any greater enuragement in their position! If it were even weible that Fillmore could have carried Southern State, the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge will now know look to meet those absurd stories about the sectional character of the man whom they support.

One of the attempted explanations of the

Know-Nathing press to account for their i.recoverable defeat in the Kentucky elections, is s ludierously lackrymose, so profoundly mournful. and so stupidly impudent, that we cannot help laughing and crying all at once at their sad, sorrowful and amusing condition. They complain in terms of holy horror, that the Anti-Know-Nothings were secretly organized! It is virtualny The impartial records of history attest the ly an indictment for stealing their thunder. It is kettle calling the pot black. It is ass taunting my refuting Jackson's charge and vindicating mule for his long ears. In other words, the com-Clay againt the accusation, Donelson continued plaint of the Know-Nothings, is impudence im asserting it long after it had been disproved, not peaching modesty; pharisaical pretension ar-

There is really great danger of the fusion of one made to his connection with that swin- the Fillmore and Fremont parties of the North, lling concern known as the "Little Rock and Cin- with a view of defeating Mr. Buchanan. We innati Slate Comp ny," the editor of the Jour- heard a Kentucky K. N. speaker, who lately nal gives evidence that it touches him in rather travelled for two weeks in Indiana, in speaking a tender spot. Yesterday he fumes away at a of the fact that the Fillmore men of that State terrible rate, and makes a desperate threat in were going for Fremont, justify it on the ground that Fremont was preferable to Buchanan! The If any editor of respectable standing thinks that same game as that in Indiana is being played off Massachusetts. Pennsylvania and other States. It is a fraud upon popular rights, and an alarming conspiracy against the South.

> patriots of the North, and by the universal con mation of the South. The Whigs of Kentucky, especially, will signally rebuke it by going in masses for Buchanan and Hreekinridge. The following is from "Independent," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American. Will it not open the eyes of the genuinc Whigs of Kentucky as to the duty which patriotism enjoins upon them! No man, we know, could be more averse than Mr. Breckinridge, to every intrigue looking to the result

hesitatingly repudiated as impracticable, but i not only assumed, but industriously circulated for he purpose of keeping up a seeming effort in par-icular localities. If the three names ever go be-ore the Hoase, the chances are that each party will enaciously adhere to its own choice, and sustain he candidate only who represents its principles. In such an event, no choice would occur before the thof March, and Mr. Breckharidge would un-localitedly become President under the constituloubtedly become President under the constitu-

It is astonosling to see the desperate attempts saking to misrepresent the notorious fact, that the Presidential contest lies between Buchanan and Fremont. The people of Kentucky need only to see this fact, to insure the State by a immense majority for Buchanan and Breckin ridge-a majority far greater than that by which they will carry it at all events, even in a straight noney quoted at par in Thompson's Bank Note | race against the discomfited K. N. party. In Indiana, as elswhere, many of the Fillmore men are openly going for Fremont for the avowed surpose of preventing the electoral vote being scheme was here knocked in the head by that cast for Buchanan Their only hope is to carry Fillmore into the House of Representatives. The open attempt to throw the electoin of Presideut into the House, in view of all the danger the chances would be greatly in favor of Fremont

Old-Line Whigs in Rhode Island

for Mr. Buchanan. The following list comprises some of the prominent Old-Line Whigs in Rhode Island who have declared for Mr. Iluehanan: Albert G Greene, John H. Clarke, John Brown Francis, Nathan Sprague, all of whom were former Jackson, late Whig candidate for Governor, Hon Elisha Potter, lato Whig member of Congress Hon. Samuel Bordman, Whig Licutenant Governor; Ex-Governor Bullock; Jos. M. Blake, for years Whig Attorney General; Hou. Charles Allen, a Scott Presidential elector in 1852; Hon. way Coursel together with Hon Norton M. Wheaton, Wm. Updike, Colonel Bodfish, Wm. P. Salsbury, Thomas Reynolds, Abraham Payne. General Pitman, all very prominent and influential Whigs in their various localities. It looks as if Rhode Island would vote for Buchanan.

what they are going to do in November to re trieve their disasters in August. They say Fill nore and Donelson are stronger with the people than their Lieutenauts who were defeated in the Know-Nothings in odious regard, they have the reatest possible admiration for the big ones. But hat is logic which the people will repudiate. The pposition of the people to the odious principles and practices of Know-Nothingism, will display itself with a vehemence proportioned to the rela ive importance of the posts of power and influence ought by its advocates. If the Know-Nothings he people will also struggle the harder to keep them out. Their defeat for minor offices is the

ecently rather undecided as to its course, has at ast determined to support Fillmore. The editor

nto the House, as the editor thinks it will, Fre out is almost certain to be chosen. At any ate, honest and patriotic Southern Whigs ar not willing to risk the chance, and will east their

liely and voluntarily vindicate Mr. Buchanan

for their signal defeat in the Kentucky elections If the Know-Nothings abroad are content with these apologies, all sides are very happy; for we party that the fact of the defeat of their friends are rejoicing over the fact of their triumph, the Know Nothings are cursing both the fact and

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—A colored wo nan died a few days since, at Richmond, Va., and a post mortem examination was held, when a pin was found embedded in the lung, where rom its apperance, it must have been a good while Doubtless, the carcless practice comouth, has caused many deaths besides this.

uniliated by the results of the Approxt election: and they hang their heads and look the part so mustfeetedly, that they are studies for an actor .-'lllessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth." Every Know-Nothing looks as if he were about to claim his separat distributive share of six feet by two of the said earth, under the

tion candidate for President, that he once remarked: "Sir, I have lived upon mule beef and Letcher alone, can end discussion, by breaking grasshopper pies, but Wlig principles sieken and his self-imposed silence. He never wanted to disgust me more than either." He hated the be released from that self-imposed silence. He only by Buchauan's testimony, but by every raigning honest merit, clandestine trickery railing Whigs almost as much as Donelson, the K. N. begged Buchanan to certify that he had made candidate for Vice-l'resident, hated Henry Clay | the pledge, a roluntary pledge, of course, and steamboat engines.

Letcher and Buchanan. The Journal is at length effectually cornered It had repeatedly stated, with a manner as posi

tive as if it knew it was telling the truth, that Gov. Letcher solicited Mr. Buchanan's consent Clay, p. 492. that hc (L.) might relate the private conversation between Mr. B. and Mr. Clay. It stated with equal positiveness that Buchanan, in response to Letcher's application, refused his consent, and reminded Letcher of his pledge to keep silence. And the Journal drew a damning in ference against Buchanan from i.s own felse statement of the facts. We desired the Journal's facts, and disputed its groundless inferences. icaling two of them.

We asserted that Letcher never solicited Bunan's consent, as charged; but that his letter to Buelianan was written with an opposite object, namely, to procure from Buchanan the oceans of enabling him to avoid an anticipated knows it to be false. request from Clay for a statement of the private ouversation. If the Journal's statement of the object of Letcher's letter to Buchanan, had been true, there certainly was ground for more sus-

influence, unsupported by facts, necessarily fell to the ground. Now the Journal of Monday contains the following proof that its statement was false and ours was true; and it is given as an admission o Gov. Letcher. The humiliation of the editor in 100t only without evidence, but in the face of conwriting down Gov. Letcher's admission and oublishing it editorially, proving the falsehood f his own positive and oft-repeated assertions s so extreme, that it would make any other man hide his face forever. But he is insensible to shame and disgrace. Here is the proof from

the editorial in Monday's Journal: We saw the Governor [Letcher] several days ago We saw the Governor [Letcher] several days ago and interrogated bim upon the subject of his letter to Mr. Buchauan. He said that he had no copy of it, and had little or uo recollection of its contents. He remarked, however, that, before writing it, he had been appealed to fifty times by Mr. Clay and his frieudsoor a statement as to the interview between Clay and Buchanan and had uniformly made answer that his lips were scaled by a pledge of secresy to Mr. that his hips were scaled by a pledge of secresy to Mr. Buchanan; and his impression now is, that the object of his letter to Mr. Buchanan was not to obtain permission to make a statement but to cheat Mr. B's veritten confirmation of the fact that he was pledged not to make one. But at any rate Gov. L. tells us that he cannot have the slightest objection in the world to the publication of his letter to Mr. Buchanan, and he will certainly make the same anywer to Mr. B. C. or my authorized necessity. ie same answer to Mr. B. or any authorized person

who shall apply to him. The words we have placed in italies, are those which prove that the Journal's positive assertions were false and that ours were true.

Gov. Letcher, it seems, has not the slightes objection to the publication of his letter to Mr. Buchanan. Well, we hope, then, he will him self call for its production. We do not much admire the diplomacy which, in such a case, secks o extract a request from Mr. Buchanan, us a ondition to granting his consent to its publicaion. Gov. Letcher, in the existing state of the ease, owes it to himself, even more, if possible lian to Mr. Buahanan, voluntarily to call for the publication of the letter and voluntarily to make a atement of the conversation between Buchanan and Clay. He knows that that conversation has been truly stated both by Clay and Buchan in, and published in Colton's books. And he ought not, by his silence, to give a seeming sancion to the false assertions and false inferences of he Journal, when a word from him would place Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan, as well as himself cetus in curia. The Journal's call for his testis nony was an implied assertion that Clay's state uent of the conversation was false in itself and alse against himself! Is this editorial of the Journal now offered to enable Letcher to evade the obligation which justice and honor impose upon him to publish his letter and make u statement corr, borating Clay's account of the em versation called for! If so, it will prove unavailable for that object. It would seem now Christo her Robinson, also former Whig Attor- that there is as to Letch r's connection with the matter a desire to soften down the case ver greatly; for the unblushing editor now says Letcher's statement, if given, would add little to Clay's, but would corroborate it, "and this would, of course, be enough!" Why, the layou cratical editor knew, from the first, that Buchanan's published letter to Letcher, itself substantially corroborated Clay's statement! All his bawlng, therefore, is shown to have been uttered merely for political effect, to excite groundless

> rejudice against Buchanau. The efforts of the Journa! to distort the real The efforts of the Journa! to distort the character of the conversation only proves destructer of the conversation only proves desperation in a forlorn case. There was nothing peration in a forlorn case. There was nothing hundred and forty feet, and the position of the young man was about midway hetween! The accel-young man was about midway hetween! The accel-young man was about midway hetween! the part of Buchanan. Letcher, if he can be insist that he shall speak not.

The true character of that private conversation may be easily stated. The circumstances of the me explain it. The Presidential election was struggle the harder to get into the greatest offices, then pending before the House. Buchanan and a vast majority of Pennsylvania were then for the election of Jackson to the Presidency: Buchanan and a vast majority of Pennsylvania were then for the appointment of Clay to the office of Secretary of State. The desire for the former was hardly greater than for the latter. Buchanan warmly desired both objects. Mr. Clay had in a public speech declared that the Representative was bound to obey the will of his constituents no matter how their will was expressed; the Kentucky Legislature had passed resolutions instructing Mr. Clay and her other Representatives in Congress to vote for Jackson as President It was at the time of the arrival of those instructions at Washington, that the private conversation with Clay in Letcher's room took place. Buchanan.

taking it for granted that Clay would chey the instructions, and that his vote would secure Jackon's election, was naturally elated at the pros pect. He was confident that he and his State yould be gratified in their wish to see Jackson President and Clay Secretary. Like an ardent young man, as he was, he was exultant at the prospect. That he was thus confident, is proved y Mr. Clay's own statement of the conversa on, (Colton's Life of Clay, p. 418) as follows:-"Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room, he introduced the subject of the approachbargain and corruption story. He does not call ing Presidential election, and spoken of the ceron Gov. L. for any further information, and dares not do so. Indeed, he thinks the Governor has adding, that he would form the most spleudid Cabinet, that the country had ever had." He would not go out of that room, he said, for a Secretary of State. It was the natural language of exultation which an ardent young man, who admired Jackson and Clay extremely, would use from the charges of the Journal, which he so well It was perfectly innocen' and harmless, as Clay's knows are basely false, he will find that he will own statement above referred to, also proves, for Clay says he treated it "playfully." Would that high-spirited man have treated "playfully" a proposal from any mortal man employing corruption and dishonor! And if Iluchanan had desired to negotiato a bargain, which, from its very nature equired secrecy, was he fool enough to blurt it ight out out before Letcher! Ridiculous! Bu e wanted no bargain. He was already confilent, as Clay testified, that his hopes would be calized-that Jackson would be elected-'h spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite! Neither Clay nor Letcher ever said or believed, nor will Letcher ever express the belief, that there was anything corrupt or dishonorable in any thing said by Buchanan. If they had thought so, they would have kicked him down stairs. If Letcher thought so, he would not

> miration and attachment for Buchanan, which, amid all their political differences, it is our pleasure to know were reciprocal. This is implied in Letcher's late speeches at Mayslick and Frankthe privilege of using Letcher's letter to him, as a condition to granting his consent that Letcher may repeat the private conversation.

> and groundless. the Journal's pretended facts and inferences repeeting the Letcher and Buchanan branch of the bargain calumny. We want no more discussion on that branch of it. Letcher, and

This insinuation is equally insidious, calumnious

Buchanan kindly gave the certificate in the words furnished by Letcher himself, which may e scen in quotation points in his letter to Letcher in Colton's Private Correspondence of

ontent ourselves for the present with simply in-I. The Journal says Mr. Buchanan, in a letter

2. The Journal says Mr. Buchanan proclaimed the nation that he believed Mr. Clay guilty of he charge of bargain. This is false, and the

famer through all the laby inth of his lies, great and small. We have exposed him sufficiently for one reading. But as to him the labor is superfluous. As often as he is driven from one of his falsehoods he invents another. He makes charges on suspicion, and asserts their truth, trary evidence. The refutation of one of his calumnies, only whets his ingenuity in the invention of new ones to hide his own shame and to keep his opponents busy in defense. Fasten him in the pillory and he makes a jest of it ock him in the stocks and he shows no blush. Bran l him on the forehead and he feels no shame. His exposure makes no reformation in him, but it disrbuses the credulity of his read-

and Texas! A fair start for the November race.

## Linn Boyd Shooting Blakey.

The Memphis Appeal of the 12th, reports that private letter had been received in that city, ating that on the 5th inst. in a discussion, in Presiden, Tenn., between Hen. Linn Boyd and George D. Blakey, of this State, the former shot the latter. Blakey is of Logan county, and one of the Black Republican electors.

"Captain Tom Marshall, of Woodford," now of Chicago, has at last defined his position in the present political campaign, and the world publican meeting in Chicago on Friday night last, which was addressed by the somewhat famous Burlingame, Capt. Marshall made a brief speech mouncing that he was for Fremont and Day-

We are glad of this. It is one of the very best igus of the times. During several presidential intests it has been the habit of Capt. Marshall come out just before the election, on that side which has the most seeming popularity in the ocality of his residence. He has always made hoice of the defeated candidates. We think he has hit the nail exactly on the head this time. He is certain to be among the losers with Fre-

# Peritous adventure at Suspension

Bridge. As usual on Sunday, a large number of persons en-some engaged in walking across the ere amusing themselves by pulling ag them an oscillatory motion. The

the part of Buchanan. Letcher, if he can be made to overcome his ancient repugnance to stating it, will so testify, and it is for this and other reasons above indicated, as well as to nail the falsehoods of the Journal, that we carnestly the falsehoods of the Journal, that we carnestly ceased, he commenced giving directions to wast, those above lowered lim to the water's edge!
He gained the hank, and scampered off for the lower lunding as fast as his legs could carry him, and, our informant says, has not been seen since in the vicinity of the suspension bridge.—Rochester Union of Tuesday.

y Tuesaay.

Maloncy, Wm., was presented to the court on the above charges, the proof being that at a very early honr yesterday morning, just after the fire, he had walked into somebody else's house, and went to bed in his boots. He had worked very hard at the eeing a door open, followed the sailor's exampl rt in a storm, and turned in to rest awhi

ig Miss Smith instead of staying at home wit risiting Miss Smith instead of staying at home with his own family. He says he was driven from his own family. He was held

first home and took another. He was held to bail in \$200 to answer a misdemeanor.

John, a slave of Thornton Thompson, whose case had been continued, for witnesses, was called up this morning. He was charged with disorderly conduct, running into Michael Grass' wagon with a carriage on the plank road, the proof being positive that John was drunk, his team going as fast as it could not that he willfully run his the wagon and I John was drunk, his team going as and id, and that he willfully ran into the wagon and

d ran right into the carriage; and there was no tch beside the wagon, and that the wagon wa ditch beside the wagon, and that the wagon was half on the plauk road and the other half on the dirt road. To sum the testimony up in short it is evident that one party had lied direct and palpable and without prevarication, but which side a civil sait may determine. Continued until the issue of an action in the County Court.

Francis Graff was presented as being terrible to theory & Kein a wonerable white headed Gorman.

George Klein, a venerable white headed German who was fearful that he would do him great bodily harm. Graff required to give a hond in \$200 t keep the peace for three months. The Interminable case of Ragan was again up nought safe and best to allow Ragan to depart la

rger majority. These results prove the annihils on of the Fillmore party in the South. The K 's of that section are now finally merged and awa

The New Governor of Kunsas-Lecompic and benelson to be Removed, "inspection," of the New York Courler and En-quirer, telegraphs under date of Sunday night. or Kansas early this week. It is understood that

and, a few days since, made a trial trin, with six passengers, attaining a speed of seven miles an hour, and working admirably. He thinks he will soon be able to make important improvements in

## Kentucky News.

-An affray occurred, last Monday, in Kenton unty, about thirteen miles back of Covingto between two men named Israel Halliday and llaskins, which resulted in the death of the latter Halliday and Haskins had both an interest in som ogs. They were in the same store on Mouday hogs he had, who replied that he had three. Has-

when the latter asked Halliday how many of the told hlm he didn't wish him to call him a liar, when the offcusive epithet was repeated, and llaskins called him a God d-n liar. Halliday was sitting on the counter at the time, and got down on the oposite side to that where Ilaskins was standing, and picked up a weight which he held in his hand .-Haskins Immediately picked up a pitcher, and told him to come on, at the same time catching Halliday by the throat and drawing him over the conater Halliday's weight throw llaskins to the floor be

rom him, jumped upon his breast several times with his feet, and was finally released, when Ilaskins went out an l sat down hy the door of the store, ap- be overpowering; and, although, of course, they parently ln pain. lle was asked if he was much burt, when he r

plied "no, I think I'll soon be sober enough to whip

ilm." A physician was called, who thought he was injured seriously, when Halliday procured a wagon and took him home. Wednesday he died. Ilalliday gave himself up, and was tried and acquitted. -A little girl, aged twelve years, daughter o under the most painful circumstances, Wednesday normag. She was endeavoring to light the fire with a lamp filled with camphene, when the lamp xploded, setting her clothes on fire, and hurnt her iterally to a crisp. After the many accidents which are happening, almost daily, in vairons parts of the ountry, from camphene, it seems to us extraordinary, we might say crimlual, that families still continne to use them.

-One of the stables belonging to the proprietor of the Olympian Springs, ln Bath county, was destroyed by fire, on Saturday night last, together with three horses and a large quantity of feed. --- Rev. Dr. Stuart, the oldest Presbyterlan ming ister in Kentucky, died near Nicholasville on Sab-

bath night, Aug. 10. -Mr. 11. F. Middleton has associated with him, the publication and editorial management of the Shelby News, Frank G. Seaman, a young gentleman of great promise. Mr. Seaman is an accomolished printer, and a writer of much vigor and

prightliness. We wish him continued success in his advanced position. --- The Shelhy News says: "That 'four-wheeled llver-plated hose-carrlage, for the Washington Hose ompany, arrived in town last week. The "boys' were in ecstacy, and were praising the City Council in a manner as carnest as were their denunciations a short time since. So we go!

--- The house of Thomas Simpson, seven :n outh of Hodgeaville, la Larue county, was entirely onsamed by fire last week. All the furniture, pr rislons, etc., were entirely consumed.

ives six or seven miles from Bardstown, near the Wednesday morning. -The gentleman referred to in the following

--- The steam saw-mill of Mr. Martin Miller, who

aragraph is Mr. Keene Bichards, of Georgetown, cott county: An American gentleman, who has for a year past been traveling in Egypt, Arabia, and Asla Minor, has reached Eugland, ou his return to the U. ited States, having with him a male and female dromedacy and

our thorough-bred Arabian horses, which he is oringing home as breeding stock. The horses are described as most perfect specimens of their kind, --- "Lexington," the champlon race-horse of the world, is aow on the farm of Capt Buford, Wood-

ford county. -The races over the Association Course, at Lexington, commence September 22d. ---On Wednesday, a gentlemanly dressed young

man stepped into the office of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, in Covington, and presented a check, which purported to be drawn by a well known citasked to have one of the bills changed, stating that he wanted to purchase some horses. It was some ours before the check was discovered to be a forged one, and notwithstanding the officers have ented it has as yet been discovered

--- The following receipts of the Covington and exington Railroad, show quite an increase in bu

ceipts of this month, up to Thursday \$20,330 46

- A great Horse and Mule exhibition wi'l take place on Fridsy and Saturday, the 29th and 30th of the present mouth, in Winchester, Clark county, The arrangements for the exhibition are of the most extensive character. All persons having | aid; stock which they may have, with the privilege of entering upon the grounds free of charge with their The premiams to be distributed amount to five hundred dollars.

The Cincinnati Fraurer save A man named A. J. Smith was before Jn A man named A. J. Smith was before Judge Burgoyne yesterday asking to be discharged from custody, the Police Court having committed Lim to appear before the Common Pless of this county for horse-stealing in Kentucky. An officer from Kentucky was present and seemed desirous that the application should be allowed, though whether from a motive of ludividual friendship or official zalto obtain the custody of the accused himself, was not round the court that this other had a warrier arrest Smith when he got him on the other sile of the liver. Judge Burgoyne discharged the applicant on his own recognizance to answer the charge though it is scarcely possible he will be called an a do so in this county.

Shocking Murder of a Woman

In the Southern section of this county, on Fiday evening last, Mrs. Jesse Bagby was killed by a man named Pleasant J. Coleman, with an axe. It appears that Coleman and his wife had parted some time since, and that she was staying with Mrs. Bagby, who is her sister. We understand that Coleman says he went to Mr. Bagby's to see his children; that Mrs. Bagby forbid him coming into the yard; but he went in, and she ran into the house and shut the door; he gathered an axe and broke the door down, and as he went into the room she was making her way out it another door, and he struck her in the head with the axe, producing a mortal wound, of which she died the next day. Whether this statement is entirely correct or not, we are not prepared to say.

A boy named John R. King, only seven years of age, and having a brother and sister, both younger, in charge, arrived at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st inst., on his way to Wisconsin. The parents were killed by the Indians n Oregon last winter, and the mother, while dyng, had given little John instructions for reaching their former homes which the brave boy had, thus far, carried out. While at San Francisco, a benefit was givon hi a at the theatre, from

TA weekly bill of mortality, of New Orleans city, in July last, contained the record of the death by lockjaw of five persons, and, on a preious week, of two persons. TThe New York Herald's Washington cor-

expondent states that the National Intelligences will, in a few days, declare itself for Mr. Buch-LTAmos B. Corwine, a native of this State. and formerly an editor in Cincinnati, has been

TThe Cincinnati Gazette is lamenting Ben on's defeat in Missouri, and says "that the only nope of saying the State from Buchanan is to lrop Fillmore and unite on Fremort "

himself from the assault of a stout ruffian, he die what every man of spirit would do, cut his an-tagonist; but did not kill him. The man is alive and Dr. Marshall fully justified.—Maysville Express.

breaks is well illustrated by the history of this fa-bric. Honiton lace, according to a recent author came in fashion in 1842 and owes its present 10si Honiton at once became the rage, and has continued popular and expensive ever since, although pre-viously purchasers could hardly be found for it.

S. Groesbeck for Congress.

The Pearce and Peatt Letters to the Old-Line

BALTIMORE, August 11, 1956. Messrs. Editors: You have ere this received and crused the letters of Ex-Governor Pratt and Sentor Pearce, of Maryland, in regard to the dutie ad responsibilities devolving upon the remnant of that once great party which they still represent in this State. Persons at a distance may read and adalre the productions of these gentlemen, addressed orrect idea—unless intimately acquainted with he high position and standing of Messrs. Pearce and Pratt in this community-of the effect prouced among their own and other political creeds Being looked upon for a considerable number of ears as leaders of the Old-Line Whigs of Maryeath him, but he still retained his grasp on his land, it may very naturally be supposed that the throat. Halliday, in endeavoring to free himself | bne of duty they have stated and proved as most proper for that party to pursue, will not go unheeded. Know-Nothingism here feels the effect to will not acknowledge it, yet among themselves they are certain of a most annihilating defeat la November next. It is true that they still bluster and brag brough their organs; but in their secret councils

> ortunities of gaining correct information—the con-est in this State will most certainly result in the test in this State will most certainly result in the triumph of the Democratic nominees, Buchanan and Brckinridge. The Clucionant platform, taken as a whole, is cordially approved by the masses, and, although some may differ in opinion as to a few points contained therein, there is scarcely a man in the old Whig ranks who, in the present crisis, will not give his support to the standard bearers of the Democracy, and by so coing, vote down that spirit of bigotry and intolerance which the Know-Nothing party have endeavored to impose apon the country. The friends of Southern rights in Kentucky may rest perfectly well assured that Maryland will poll a large majority for Buchanan and Brecklaridge.
>
> Yon will recollect seeing the proceedings, some time since, of a Couvention which met in this State, purporting to be composed of Oil-Line Whigs, and which passed a series of resolutions commendatory

purporting to be composed of Old-Line Whigs, and which passed a series of resolutions commendatory of the Know-Nothing candidate for the Presidency. That bubble has entirely exploded. It has been proved beyond a douht, that said Convention was packed with members of Know-Nothing Councils, some of whom ranked as Presidents, &c., of the secret order. They conducted matters for awhile in a most satisfactory manner to themselves, but their hare-faced impudence met with only a temporary triumph. The people here soon began to inquire into these things, and to ask themselves who constituted this so-called Whil Convention, and what were the political precedents and present

on in this city during the past spring and present summer. Many substantial and mas nificent buildsummer. Many substantial and magnificent buildings have sprung up, to meet the demands of an increasing business and population. Many repairs and improvements have been made upon property already in use. Several of our hotels have been refitted entirely, and among the most prominent of those undergoing repairs are "Barnum's City Hotel" and the 'Eutaw House.' The first mentioned does a larger business than any other hotel in the city, the transient custom being very great. "Barnum's is justly celebrated as a first class house among the traveling community. There are, however, several

couple of months or more, as is generally the case in all large cities at this season of the year. In three or four weeks, however, things will begin to nence. Our merchants and tradesmen are busily reparing—selecting new stocks of goods, etc.—for cansactions in the fall.

The health of the city remains very good, no

The health of the city remains very good, not more than the average number of deaths occurring weekly, and no fears are entertained that there will be any nausual amount of sickness during the remainder of the summer season. Lately we have been visited with a large quantity of rain, which has completely cleaned the streets, and purified the atmesphere; and it is now cool and pleasant.

You shall be regularly advised of everything of importance that transpires here in political circles, or otherwise. Many occurrences take place here

ALLEN COUNTY-OFFICIAL W. Graham, K. N., Circuit Judge, G. Harvey, K. N., Com. Attorney,

ANDERSON COUNTY OFFICIAL A. Marshall, K. N., Appellate Judge,

BARREN COUNTY-OFFICIAL. W. Graham, K. N., Circuit Judge, G. Harvey, K. N., Com. Attorney, W. Sale, Dom., Com. Attorney, E. Munford, Whig, Circuit Court Clerk, D. Curd, Sheriff, P. Childress, Sheriff,

BRACKEN COUNTY-OFFICIAL A. Marshall, K. N., Appellate Judge.

RRECKINRIDGE COUNTY-OFFICIAL.

ames Staart, K. N., Circuit Judge, 74.
W. Kincheloe, Whig, Circuit Judge, 68.
Sien Hardin Helm, K. N., Com. Attorney, 92.
Gideon P. Jolly, K. N., elected Clerk, and Milto
Board, K. N., elected Sheriff without opposition.

. W. Graham, K. N. Circuit Jugde G. Harvey, K. N. Com. Atto., W. Sale, Dem. Com. Atto., A. Marshall, K. N. Appellate Judge.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY-OFFICIAL

TENTH DISTRICT. Elfjah C. Phister's (Whig) majority in this rict for Circuit Judge, over Wm. Henry Witorth, (K. N.) is 551, according to the follow

Phister. 162	Wadsworth
16.2	
100	
156	
68	
San	
	192
98	
733	192
192	
551	
	68 210 98 733 192

nanges of weather renders it incumbent up every one to take the necessary precautions for the preservation of their health, and we know hand a bottle or two of Hurley's Sarsaparilla, the best remedial and preventive agent in the world. Over 200,000 bottles have been sold within the last two years, and one and all agree in extolling it as the best ever introduced into pub-We use it ourselves and can cordially

year, advertises herself in the New York papers as wanting a handsome, respectable young man marriage. She belongs in Springfield, and is

The Democrats of Hamilton county, Ohio, nave nominated George H. Pendleton and Wm.

Great Earthquake in Moluccas.

ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO. Three Thousand Lives Lost.

(From the London Tunes.)
The Indian mail brings advices of another of bose dreadful earthquakes for which Ternattl and he adjoining localities in the Moluccas are pro-

An eruption of the active volcano on the island An eroption of the active voicane on the faland of great Sangir, in longitude 125 deg. 50 minutes East, and latitude 3 deg. 50 minutes North, has occurred. The Northwestern part of the island of Great Sangir is formed by the mountain Awa, which has several peaks, the highest being 4,000 feet above the sea. On the west side the mountain runs very steep into the sea, at the height of the large village Kandhar, however, falling nway to a

w promoutory.

Between seven and eight o'clock on the evening miled them with consternation. Simultaneously with this, the glowing lava streamed downwards with irresistible force in different directions, bearing with it whatever it encountered on its destrucwe course, and causing the sea to boil whenever

tive course, and causing the sea to boil whenever they came in contact.

The hot springs opened up and cast out a flood of boiling water, which destroyed and carried away what the fire had spared. The sea, obedient to an unusual impulse, lashed the rocks with frightful violence, dashed upon the shore and heaved itself with a wild haste against the land as if it streve to overmaster the fire stream.

This frightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shricks of men and beasts, the wild roaring of the tempest, and the crashing of thousands of trees torn up and carried away, was followed, about an hour later, by peals of thunder which shook the ground and deafened the ear.

of thunder which shook the ground and dealeaed the ear.

A black column of stone and ashes then shot up from the monntain to an immense height, and fell, illumined by the glare of the law, like a shower of are npon the surrounding country below, producing a darkness that, only now and then momentarily broken by the flashes of lightning, was so intense, that people could not discern objects close at hand, and which completed their confusion and despair.

Large stones were hurled through the air, crushing whatever they fell upon. Houses and crops, which had not been destroyed by fire, sunk and disappeared beneath the ashes and stones, and the hill streams, stopped by these barriers, formed lakes, which, breaking over their banks, soon proved a new source of destruction. This lasted some hours.

me hours.

About midnight the raging elements ank to rest, but on the following day, about noon, they again resumed their work of destruction, with renewed violence. In the meantime, the full of mhes continued without intermission, and was so thick en this day that the rays of the run could not penstrate through it, and an appalling darkness prevailed.

Sarcely recovered in some degree from their fright, the inhabitants of this desolated part of Sangir were again disturbed by an eruption on the 16th of March, which destroyed many fields and a great number of trees on the Tabukan side.

Since then the volcano has remained quiet, and the only symptom of its working has been the smoke rising up in all directions from creaks and fasures in the ground. The streams of lava on the slopes are still so slightly cooled that people dure not venture to any great distance from the shore. not venture to any great distance from the shore According to the accounts of the natives, the top of the mountain does not appear to have undergane any noticeable alteration.

On the other side of Kandhar, on the extreme north point of the island, the nppearance of the devastation which has been caused, is, if possible, even more frightful than what has taken place in Tarma.

Taruna. For hore, where formerly there were to be seen extensive fields bearing all kinds of crops, and thickly planted and endless groves of cocca-nuts, we now find nothing but lava, stenes, and ashes.

The liquid fire seems at this point to have flowed from the mountain with irresistible force flowed from the mountain with irresistible force

the scorching heat.

At Kalangin and Tariang the houses were filled

owling Green, was found dead near that piace last

buzzarda. The Bank trial will bring out the most brilliant legal talent in the Green River country. For the oid Bank, Hon. J. R. Underwood, Judge Mayen, Judge Loving, and B. C Grider. For the "People's Eank," Hon. B. L. Clarke and C. Green, John W. Ritter, of Glasgow, Mr. Barbour, of Hopkinsville, and Frank Gorin, of Louisville, but formerly of this vilace.

Several of our city Democrats puld a visit to John C. Breckinridge at his residence, in Lexington, within the last few days, to tender him an invitation to be present at the grand State mass meeting, to be held at Columbus on the 20th of September. Mr. Breckinridge, after much deliberation, stated that, after the list of September, he would be at the disposal of his friende. It may, therefore, be confidently counted on that our gallant young candidate for the Vice Presidency will be present at that grand parade of the Democratic forces of curs strong-ly-aroused State, to be held at the capitol on the 20th of September.

FATAL AFFRAY.-At a late hour Saturday night, a negro man, the property of Mr. Ray-mond, a gardner in Jefferson county, was killed in an affray with another negro, the property of Theodore Brown. The parties had been at a ball on the premises of Mr. Thatcher, some four miles from the city, and while on their way home quarrelled, when one seized a sence rail and selled the other to the earth, the blow fracturing his skull, and causing his death in a few hours. The negro who committed the deed fled on the instant,

York city, Wednesday, by the news from Newport of the sudden death of Mr. J. Ring, of that city, (son of Zebedee Ring, Esq.,) at the Bellvue House, on Sunday last. The deceased was well known in the fashionable circles there. He was apparently well up till within a moment of his death. At dinner, where all the guests were assembled, after offering a dish to a lady friend. he suddenly rose and seized a gentleman next to him with so tight a grasp, that both fell on the floor. In a moment he was a "corpee."

The editors of the Albany Journal, on unquestioned authority—the Pathfinder's tailorannounced on Thursday last, that Col. Fremont question of his religious faith conclusively. It is further stated by a gentleman who dined twice with Fillmore at the White House, once on a steamboat and again more recently at a hotelthat that gentleman invariably "makes the sign of the cross" on his plate, in cutting a beefsteak. and leaves his knife and folk crossed on his plate before rising from table. The country is in dan-

lents known as elopements are becoming quite too common in our city. Perhaps no more than one in common in our city. Perhaps no more than one in ten which occur gets in the papers. The latest of which we heard transpired evening before last. The parties in the case were Mrs. R.—, who resides on Eighth street, below Smith, and a gantle-man known as Doctor F.—. The Doctor, it appears, was an old lover of Mrs. R., and at one time took her marriage so much to hearthe attempted to destroy himself. His attempt, however, was trustrated, and uson after he learned she was living unhappily with her husband. The acquaintance was resumed, and the elopement is the result. It is supposed that the parties have gone to New York with a view of taking the next steamer for Enrope. A telegram has been dispatched to Cieveland, and it is not improbable that the parties will be intercepted.—Cincinnats Enquerer, Ang. 15.

Doing a Tollman,-Two young ladies of Indi-

cents."
"Well, then, get out of the way, for we are girls and a mare. Get up Jeany," and away they went, leaving the man in mute astonishment.

—It is stated that there is at Saratoga, a fine looking Indian girl, only fourteen years of age, who has a child three years old.

We have already spoken of the discreditable cambeozle the Whigs into the support of the Whig meeting held at Lexington on the 12th of Louisville on the 4th of July, and they thought urpose. But to complete their insidious work, ney soon afterwards called a meeting of Old-Line Whigs at Lexington. A call for such a meeting was signed by a number of gentlemen, nearly very one of whom proved himself on that occaon (as both before and since) to be a Know-Nothings; they had declared for Know-Nothing organization of the Whig party, or refused to take part in any efforts to re-organize it; some of them had withdrawn from Whig meetings because they could not engineer them into the support of Fillmore and D melson; and failing to ecomplish their ends in one way, they determined to do it in another. They determined to resume the name of the party which they had bandoned, and, under that name, to give a respectability to Know-Nothingism which it could muelves "Old-Line Whigs," and endoavored

ciples, and thereby renounced the Whig party, yet they had not joined the serret Order of Know-Nothings and taken its hatred oaths! As if they were less Know-Nothings for voluntarily sancioning Know-Nothing principles and practices this description of men who, under the name of "Old L ne Whigs," lately assembled at Lexing ton, and endorsed Mr. Fillmore, the nomince of the Know-Nothing party for the Presidency, on the same ticket with Andrew Jackson Donelson the defamer of Henry Clay, for the Vice-Fresidency! And this in the city of Lexington! in sight of Ashland! by men, some of whom professed to revere the name of Henry Clsy! The records of imposture and fraud may be

therefore be compelled to choose, as between evils, the least out of other parties; but they could never be subjected to the humiliation of stultily- worse it looks. The editor had better keep inces of antagonist perties-never. And they who lack the stiffness of backbone to susprofancly calling themselves Whigs, were received with disgust and leathing by the honest men of all parties. And the effect was the reverse cisive opposition to the party descending to such despicable trickery. Ten Whigs have since me out in bold and open hostility to Knowfidelity, and they obeyed the invocation by taking

Maryland. The Know-Nothings there essayed to gain a little needed strength by acting under of all honest men. The detection of the perfidious and detestable trick was equivalent to its frustra ion. The baffied demagogues are driven back to the dens of the secret Order, to batch new schemes of delusion, or hide their shame most able and virtuous of the old Whire leaders of Maryland -those who have adhered to their prin ciples through good and through evil report-suc the schemes of such tricksters, and have accord-

but all over the Union, and especially the South. duction of intellect and patriotism, to which we invoke the carnest consideration of every citizen

the true Whig leaders of Maryland:

The eagle's nest is not more at home

seing detected, it will be baffled by the National

intimated in the closing sentence of the subjoined extract: joined extract:

It is now very generally conceeded by the candid portion of Mr. Filmenc's supporters here, that there is no probability whatever, and hardly a political possibility of his election by the country.—Some division may be effected in a few of the Northern States, but not in sufficient numbers to change the expected result. The only real hope cutertained by them is, that by carrying two or three of the Southern States, the election may be thrown into the Honse of Beuresentatives. And

A Crime Against the Country.

ITThe Know-Nothing papers promise largely

surest prognostic of their defeat for the greater The Maysville Eagle, which, since the lisorganization of the Whig party, has been

votes for Buchanan and Breckinridge, where they will be most certain to tell notinust fanati-A STOPPER .- The editor of the Journal la seen Gov. Letcher, and ever since his tune has been pretty effectually changed in regard to the told quite sufficient already, and now is anxious that the matter shall be dropped. But he will not be gratified in his wish. Gov. Letcher docs know something more, and if he does not pub-

e compelled to do so. The Know-Nothing papers are tendering great many apologies to their friends abroad can assure the distant members of the secret is very acceptable to the people at home. Ilut we suspect that while the Anti-Know-Nothings

mon among females, of holding pins in the

But the Journal, as if conscious that it stood elf-convicted of having hasely calumniated Buchanan about the private conversation, and as if o avert attention from its shame, rushes into other branches of the bargain calumny. But, erc, too, it is guilty of shameless falschoods .-We shall not pursue it through them all, but

the Washington Telegraph, pretended that he elieved Mr. Clay had made a corrupt bargain with Mr. Adams. This is false, and the Journa

picion unfavorable to Buchanan; but if our It would weary the reader to pursue this destatement of it was true, the Journal's damning

# Another K. N. Defeat.

The telegraph brings us intelligence of the otal rout of the Know-Nothings in Tevas at the election held on Monday, August 4th. The Democratic ticket was elected by largely increased majorities. This is old Sam Houston's State, and one that the Journal has counted on as certain for Fillmore. Who has heard the thunders of Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina

Thos. F. Marshall's Position. breathes easier. At a tremendous Black Re-

on, "amid thunders of applause."

idge, others in viewing the structure from the urtecu years of age, whose name we have not bee ilmself astraddle the gnys, when suddenly the sta-le was wrenched from the rook, and the gnys wung out over the river with the boy seated in the rotch, holding on with a hand grasped on each

Washington correspondent of the New York It is thought here that Polk, Regular Democrat, is elected Governor of Missouri, by at least 10,000, that the Democrats have carried Kentncky by allout the same majority, and that Bragg, regular Democrat, is elected in North Carolina by even a long partial of the carolina by even as

for Kansas carry this week. It is understood that Jov. Geary refused to accept the office unless Lecompte and Donelson were removed, as he could not administer such laws with such men. Accordingly the whole present set of Kansas Judges and other officers, will be removed immediately after the adjoint ment of Congress. It is even alleged that Lecomytic is already removed. ITA young colored man, named Ben, a slave of John T. Hammond, Esq., of Annapolis, Md. recently planned, and built a small steamboat

Letter from Baltimore. Whigs - Their Effect-The Prospect in Mary-land-Know-Nothinglam Folled The City-Business, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Con to their political brethren, but they can form no

the tine has been changed to one of wailing and one the has been changed to one of waning and monraing for their departed glory. They sensibly feel that the good people of this State, led on by such patrlots as Pearce and Pratt, will rally against them in overwhelming majorities, and erase them, together with their Abolition co-workers, atterly and entirely from the roll book of parties.

From all I can learn—and I have most ample opportunities of gaining correcting formation—the con-

was known to be "something rotton" not "in Den-mark," but in this model Convention. The careass was soon found, and consigned again to its dismal

and improvements have been made upon property already in use. Several of our hotels have been refitted entirely, and among the most prominent of those undergoing repairs are "Barnum's City Hotel" and the 'Eutaw House.' The first mentioned does a larger business than any other hotel in the city, the trausient custom being very grent. "Barnum's in just y celebrated as a first class house among the traveling community. There are, however, several other hotels, the proprietors of which have gained for themselves a good name by their gentlemanly attention to guests, and the excellent accommodations which their housesafford. The 'Gillmore House' is a new hotel, situated near 'Barnum's' in Calvert street, and is already looked upon as equal to any house in the city.

There are not many strangers here at present, the different watering places being the great theaters of attraction, where also many of our citizens have gone to recreate. Cape May is one of the most prominent of resort, and the hotels there are not present crowded with visitors.

This instance of the whole district and all that was upon it, but after having caused this destruction over an extent of several miles, its was still powerful enough, on reaching the shore, to found that was upon it, but after formerly consisted of many fathoms. A number of other districts and places here, the depth of water formerly consisted of many fathoms. A number of other districts—Tarnam, we wholly destroyed, others greatly injured by the fire.

The loss of life has been great. It is estimated as follows, in the undermentioned districts—Tarnam, men, women and children, 2,039; total, 2,706.

The greater number met their death in the gardeness where the carried and swallowed up by the fire.

The loss of life has been great. It is estimated as follows, in the undermentioned districts—Tarnam, men, women and children, 2,039; total, 2,706.

The greater number met their death in the gardeness where the carried and swallowed up by the fire.

The loss of life has been great the num

under the burning ashes and the tumbling houses. Many who had reached the shore and thoughs themselves asfe, became a prey to the furious waves, and many died through sheer despair and week. His body had been horribly mutilated by

MAJOR BRECKINGIDGE .- The Cincinnati Enquarer says:

and had not been captured up to last evening.

Dono a Tollman.—Two young ladies of Indi-anapolis, Ind., who, by the by, belong to the oon lon, were riding in a huggy by themselves, and af-ter driving through the most fashionable avenues, they concluded to try the plank road. Well, to the plank road they went, and while trotting briskly along they were suddenly arrested by the toll-gate keeper, who demanded his tell. "How much is it?" asked the girls. "For a man and a horse," he replied, "it is fifty cents."

A correspondent of the Boston Telegraph says that a Fremont electoral ticket will soon be nominated in Virginia, and that this demonstration is owing very much to the expulsion of Mr. Underwood from the Old Dominion for participating in the Philadelphia Convention,

—The first recet potatoes of the season ap-peared in the New York market on Friday hast and commanded a high price.

Wadsworth a Whig.

but he does not deny, and never will deny, that

he is a member of the Know Nothing party.

He abandoned the Whig party, like many other

Know-Nothings, before the guhernatorial elec-

tion in 1855. He adopted Know-Nothing prin-

iples, and labored with tongue, pen, hand and

purse in lighalf the proscriptive party. If he is

not a member of the Know-Nothing party, there

s neither any such party nor any members of it,

And he was as much the candidate of that party

for Circuit Judge, as if he had obtained a majori-

ty, instead of a plurality, of its votes in the dis-

trict convention at Maysville on the 10th of

May-a convention composed of K. N. delegates

from every county in the district, and held in

obedience to the mandate of the K. N. State Ex-

ecutive Committee, requiring the subordinate

Councils in every district to appoint delegates to

ouventions for the nomination of ear didates for

Judges. Mr Wadsworth was elected to th

Senate as a Whig and gave that fact as a reason

nay worse-for, while holding his Whig appoint

ent in the Senate, he advocated the passage o

K. N. resolutions in that hody, which were

neither Whig iloc'rine nor doctrine fit to be

advocated by any body, and he reported reso-

utions and made a speech at the Fillmore

ratification meeting at Frankfort while still a

number of the Senate. And both before and af-

er the August election, while a candidate for

abored in the interest of the Know-Nothing

party-in ways we do not choose to specify a

resent, though we are well informed. And

nce his defeat, he set on foot a movement at

Maysville to organize a Fillmore and Donelso

lub, the call therefor being written and signed

y him. It is discreditable, therefore, to attemp

make him out a Whig. So far from co-operat

ng in the late movement to re-organize the

Whig party in Kentucky, we believe he ridiculed

nd derided it and some of the actors. Wads-

worth a Whig! Wadsworth not a Know-Noth-

ng! Hall he been e'ected Judge, as he and his

rty confidently expected he would be by the

have claimed his election as a Know-Nothing tri-

nupli and Wadsworth would have acknowledged

the name too and will yet prove that he is en-

"Not the Ghost of a Chance."

Day by day, as the Presidential canvas further

ogresses, there is a more clear and well-defined

elopment of the utter weakness of Mr. Fill-

ore, making it patent to all the world that he

has not "the ghost of a chance" in the pending

aportant contest. The recent elections in four

of the Southern States demonstrate the fact

neyond a question that this section of the Con-

federacy is a unit in favor of the candidates of

he Democratic party, men of all political creeds

and organizations, who cherish the Union as above

selfish and ambitious ends, uniting in their sup-

nort. The same feeling is gradually growing in

he North, and by November will be a deep-rooted

ntiment in the hearts of the masses there as

vell as nerc. Witness the significant letter of

Ion. Rufus Choate, the great Whig leader of

lassachusetts, who wears not unbecomingly the

nantle of Webster, and who is but a little the

nferior of the Sage of Marshfield in true elo-

uence and all the attributes of statesmanshir

Mr. Choate is sagacious enough to see that the

uitest is alone between Buchanan and Fremont,

nd no ma ter what may be his personal regard

for Fillinore, he cannot throw away his vole and

influence upon him when its direct tendency

would he to give support to the cause of section-

dism. This is the position which all true

national men at the North must take eventually

and we are glad that a man of such comms ading

genius and comprehensive statesmanship as Mr

Whigs of the North who prefer Union to Disu-

ion-the welfare of twenty millions of whites

o a display of morbid sympathy for three millions

of blacks, is the fact that at the same meeting in

Choate has taken the initiative step.

As further demonstrative of the co

ully concurred in its conclusions.

o trumpet to call us as Whigs; if, amid

Mr. Evans was received with great cheering.

chance." North or South. He has in both sec

tions a few clamorous friends, who make up i

toise what they lack in toree; but is utterly be

reft of the strength to carry a single State, o

an electoral vote in the entire Union. In this

state of case we should not be astonished if the

following production from the Washington con

espondent of the New York Times proved true

The political relations of the Fillmore men

gna.

New York papers, and published by the Times.

The eircular, which occupies some five columns

of that journal, is written in a stilted style, and

vith so much apparent ill nature and a show o

bad breeding, that its verisimilitude is not strik-

ng. Some say the whole thing is concocted by

Walker's enemies, and utterly devoid of truth

and the New York Herald remarks upon it:

man, no lawyer, no judge of hur

is right to state that one is an English

n Quixote. Of these seven so-called America

Another Proposition.

As none of the propositions recently made

rough our columns to het on the result in Ken

icky have been taken, one of the parties a

orises us to say that he will wager \$100 again

\$1,000 that Buchanan's majority in this State

will be more than 10,000! Now, if there are any

very sanguine K. N.'s about, let them show them

The tremendous rain in this city of Monday

19th was the heaviest we have had for man

months. The amount, as measured by the rai

guage, being 4 74 1000 inches. The rains of the

nches, making for the last eight days a total of

i38-1000 inches. The barometer at 9 A. M. of

the 17th stood at 29:73 inches, at 9 P. M. of the

18th at 29:27, the depression at its maximum being

ng organ has published some anonymous letters

ogus manufacture, probably) charging the

position to withdraw Mr. Buchanan! It's a

lianlous invention of the enemy, intended

are thrown by their signal defeats in Kentucky

Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas and Texas.

Every man of sense will laugh at this silly and

We noticed a sale vesterday at the Todd

bacco Warehouse of a very tine hogshead of Hart

ounty tobacco, which was purchased by Messi

Musselman & Co., manufacturers, of our city 1

the selection of stock for manufacturing purpose

the Messrs. M. are not surpassed, having had long

experience in the business. The tobacco was raise

The Wheeling In'ellig neer states that

here has not been for years such a product of

Now is the time to take Kennedy's medica

chills and fever. It acts on the liver, corrects the

blle, and regulates the stomach and bowels, and Is

In all respects, a most desirable preparation for

summer use. To be had at Raymond & Patten's,74

overy as a preventive of billions attacks and

ay in that region as there is the present year

by John Hodge, and brought \$14 per hundred.

only 46:100 of an inch.

shallow device.

eceding Monday and Tnesday equaled 1 64 1000

Congress are assuming a novel and Interest consequence of Fillmore's evident we

ne South. Several lately promine re about to declare for Fremont.

loubtless be deserted almost manin ew days. Mark the developments.

Fillmore has not indeed "the ghost

ollows:

title to it.

for not joining the secret order; but he did as bad-

# WEEKLY COURIER

AUGUST 23, 1856

Notice Allpapers are invariabled scontinued at the expiration the time paid for. The very low price of the paper Corsespondence Soliciten -NDENCE SOLICITED .- We are always glad to om our friends, and will be thankful for occasio from all parts of the State and the great Miss

. to which it is to be sent (3) Subscribers can remit us postage stamps when co entent. By sending hem, they will have no difficulty sking change for the fractional parts of a dollar

# Important Notice.

We have no traveling or other agents for the Courser, for whom we are responsible. Persons, therefore, subscribing for it, should never give their money to one they are not themselves will ing to trust.

Jackson and Buchanan - The The Journal pretends to be shocked at what it pretends to be a recent assault on the memory of Andrew Jackson' What pharisaical hypocrimy! The Journal and other Know-Nothing organs had been charging, directly or indirectly, that Mr. Buchanan was the "original fabricator" of the bargain calumny against Mr. Clay. We proved by recorded history that the bargain was first charged upon Clay in January 1825, through the Kremer letter to the Columbian Observer; that when Kremer was called to account for it before a committee of the House of Representatives, h said he did not write the letter himself, and that he did not understand it, as written for him, to convey a charge of corruption and dishonor ngainst Clay; and that Kremer refused to give or call any testimony to sustain the charge. We proved by recorded history that Buchanan never was publicly referred to in connection with the ergain calumny, till July, 1827, when Jackson for the first time referred to him as his only witness to prove the charge-a date nearly two years and a half after the explosion of Kremer's icarious story We proved by recorded history that Buchanan, in Angust, 1827, without waiting one day after seeing Jackson's reference to him as his sole witness, promptly contradicted Jackson on every specific point of his reference. We proved by recorded history that Mr. Clay, In his address of December, 1827, (all the testim ny in the case being then fully before the public) stated his belief that the Kremer letter of 1825, written at Washington, and the Jackson letter to Beverly, of 1827, written at the Hermitage, were so coincident in statement, in phraseology and were in words, as to establish the fact of their common origin; and that Clay therefore felt himself justified by these and other facts, in charging Jackson with inventing the bargain We proved by recorded history that the Kentucky Whig Convention of December 17, 1827, in its address written by Isham Talbot and read to the Convention by Charles S. Morehead, (now K. N. Governor of Kentucky) took the same view that Clay did as to the effect of Buchanan's testimony, namely, that it refuted Jackson and vindicated Clay; and took the same view that Clay did as to who was the originator of the bargain calumny, namely, that Jackson was its original febricator. And we proved by ecorded history from the pen of Mr. Clay (letter to Judge Brooke, 1827, Colton's Private Correspondence, p. 169), that Clay could not desire a stronger statement in his favor from Buchanan and that Buchanan's statement completely urned the tables upon Jackson, and we proved from Mr Clay's own mouth, (Washington dinner speech, March 7, 1829, 1 Mallory 562) that Buchanan's testimony cast not the slightest shade upon his honor or integrity, but what Buchanan did say was the reverse of any implication of him. We proved all these facts, and more, from the impartial records of history. The Journal knows that in every case, we correctly cited the record. The Journal had itself spoke exclusively of our city election, and the often made the same citations against Jackson ing words, which it took good care to omit thus in favor of Clay. Yet now, it pretends a hypo-

critical tenderness for Jackson's memory, and

and the Kentneky Convention in 1827) lately

trumped up a new charge that Jackson was the

Jackson's hopor, also pretends tenderness for

Clay's fame! Both pretenses are grossly hypo-

critical. Did not the Journal often cite the same

originator of the bargain calumny. And the

nal, while thus pretending tenderness for

peoofs to establish the same fact, many year go? Dare the Journal deny now that the proofs which established the fact 1827 establish it in The Journal hypocritically pretends horror a the thought of any one beaping opprobrium or the grave of Jackson. No Pharisee ever con cealed a blacker heart under fair outside disguise than does the Journal in thus pretending tenderss for Jackson's memory. The editor's life has been one long career of the bitterest hate and hostility towards Jackson. And yet now this equally shameless pretender of regard for the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and how Clay's honor, in order to stab Buchanan, treacherously endorses Jackson's clandestine letter of helping it through! Also, how much "stock" is 1845 a letter which if it were believed not only stabs Buchanan to the heart, but obliterates Buchis long-continued efforts to humbug the public hanan's testimony of 1827, refuting Jackson and rindicating Clay, and leaves Jackson's original charge of bargain still standing! The Journal escends to the inlamy of sustaining a litigant impeaching his own witness, against all the ules of evidence—of impeaching his own witess in a secret and clandestine manner-of thus peaching him eighteen years after the testimoly was publicly delivered-and without ever having dared in his life time to impeach him openly, but having, on the contrary, testified in every form his confidence in the witness, receiving him to his bosom, confiding in him personally, appointing him Minister to Russia, &c .never, never, in his whole life after 1827, daring to confront Buchanan openly or publicly with any complaint. But after all this, a private letter ritten by Jac soon in 1845, just before his death, meanly villifying Buchanan, charging him with owardice and falsehood, is shamelessly dragged forth to degrade Buchanan. The infamy of the affair rests upon Jackson for writing his letter and next upon those who have brought it to light for political effect now for the first time. They who "heap opprobrium mountain high upon the grave of Jackson," are they who have dishonored him and degraded themselves by publishing the unfortunate private letter of the insanely vindict. ive old tyrant, who, in this very letter, proved that, to the last, no touch of justice or magnaimity towards an opponent or rival ever entered his breast, and that his only use for friends was make tools of them. If Buchanan had in 1827, instead of faithfully giving truthful testimony, as he did, corroborated Jackson's charges gainst Clay, Jackson never would have writte his infamous secret letters of 1845! The corrupt and base editor of the Journal has the insolence to invoke the wrath of Jackson's old friends against us for our comments on history, and demands that the nation decide between Jackson and Buchanan. Well, we dare to speak the truth, let it fall on whomsoever it may. lieve that history convicts Jackson of slandering Clay, and then convicts him of slandering Buc nan because he would not perjure himself by supporting tie slander against Clay. Jackson's letter of 1845, relied on by the Journal, is a slander no less on Clay than on Buchanan. We dare to express this conviction even now while for the moment co-operating with the Democra We tell the Journal editor, that, unlike him we are free and independent: that our soul is our own and belongs to no recret outh-bound order: that we dare to speak truth and that we scorn a RS Mr. Curtiss is sole owner and President of th lie. If any Democrats should be displeased at Hank, and as the "money" costs nothing but the expense of printing and the trouble of signing, we take it that any quantity applied for can be furnished as fast as copper-plate printing presses can be made to work, or as fast as Mr. N. B. Curtias can write bis name. We are told that the owner expects to do an immense business with his wildest, as doubtless he will if the people of Peoria—there and thereaboxing—are fools enough to lat him.

our opinion of Jackson; if they think we should mit the truth of a cowardly, secret and slanderous letter which assails the truth and moral cour age of Buchanan only because it purports to is, that they have mistaken our character for in dependence and love of truth and justice, and their mistake can make not the slightest chang in our convictions and conduct. But we don't believe there is a candid Democrat in Americ who does not entertain precisely our own opinio of Jackson's secret letter slandering Buchanas

how much capital the Journal can make of this. More Fighting in Kansas The telegraph brings us intelligence

which only disgraced the writer. Now let usee

mflict between the Abolitionists and Pro-Slavery men in Kansas Territory. The former attacked the house of Franklin, and a sanguinary affray occurred in which several men on oth rider were killed.

Humphrey Marshall Cornered. Hon. Rufus Choate declares for Under the above caption the Baltimore Repuban recounts an instance of Humphrey Marshall's reckless bravado-his mendacity of statement, and subsequent withdrawal of false

was making.

vocates generally.

men that they had misunderstood him.

The Bogus New York Whigs.

Of what style or manner of men the repute

Y., last week, was composed, may be inferred

While convention that assembled in Albany

Albany Evening Journal, a paper that was, so

ong as the Whig party maintained its integrity

me of the ablest advocates in the Union of the

stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devi

The assemblage styling itself the "Old-Lin Whig Convention" met here to-day. The "Whigs' who compose it are the same persous who, as "Americaus," engineered Mr. Fillmore's nomination at Philadelphia. They now propose to go through

the ceremony again here, nuder another name, for the sake of a factitions appearance or "fusion." When the list of Delegates is published It will be seen that these "Old-Line Whigs" are men who fo the last ten years have steadily and perversely booked Whig nominations, and worked against the

the Mail ten years have successly and perversary, buted Whig nominations, and worked against the hig party, either by secret disaffection, or by penly arraying themselves in the ranks of its adersaries. Some of these "Old-Liners" have been econd and Third Degree Members of Fillmore and the property of the period of the per

ether any men could be found in the entire con

tion who has voted a straight Whig ticket sind

1844, while very many can be found who have boited Gen. Taylor, Gen. Scott, Gov. Hnnt, Gov. Clark, and fully half the rest of the Whig nominecs.

CONTEMPTIBLE TRICKERY. - The American

Organ at Washington tries to break the force of

he fall of its party in this State by a very con

temptible little trick. In order to induce it

readers to believe that the contest in this State

was not a party one, it copies from the Couries

The election of yesterday afforded no criterion o

he strength of parties, nor of the popularity of residential candidates and principles. These were

The article from which it made the extrac

paragraph in question concluded with the follow-

giving an entirely different meaning to the ex-

The Organ also publishes a letter from a resi

eut of Kentucky, who is endorsed as being

perfectly conversant with its polities," in whiel

No party test was made in the State, except in Louisville, where the American majority was 2,100 a gain of near 600 as compared with the Governor'

be found not sufficiently verdant to believe such

stuff. If they do, they are certainly to be pitied

wned up in regard to the Little Rock Slat-

Company, and the \$5,000 of its stock which was

son's Bank Note Detector, an anxious publ

would like to be informed if he was not also int

nately associated, with his friend Stickney,

much "stock" he was to get for his services i

Dreadful Loss of Life

We have rarely been called upon to chr

hy the storm of last week near New Orlean

the loss of life exceeds three hundred persons.

Farley, and G. S. Little, the three most prom

Thomas Fessenden and Cornelius Bogard

The dog market in New York is quit

officially announces that 3,200 eanines have

The notes of the Mount Vernon Ban

Providence, R. I. are refused, by the brokers of

New York. A day or since, a loan on its note

The editor of the Journal continues to make

is scoundrelly attacks upon us, but we rather

think he so over charges his gun that the only

hat he will consequently be the sole sufferer.

amage done will be effected by the rebound and

-- Hon. Thos. H. Beuton was in the city on Sat

rday. He looks much improved in health. Donbt

es his late canvass of forty days invigorated th

nerable gentleman. He is seventy-four years old.

but appears as if he had another quarter of century

A Boous BANK .- The Chicago Tribune says

N. B. Curtiss & Co.—that means N. B. Curtiss, solus—have purchased the charter of the Cherokee Insurance & Banking Company, Dalton, Georgia, and are re-issuing the notes of the concern at Peorin, in quantities to suit applicants. As the notes are

Bank, and as the "money" costs nothing but the

The Bowling Green Standard mentions the

pement from that town of Mr. John Will and

Miss Kohn. They were bent on matrimony,

is of an unusually fine quality, and is comm

The Hickman Times of the 13th says

We learn from several of the farmers of this cou

that the wheat crop of this section, although

ng greatly short of the amount raised last we

is of an augusta party and active, and a communing the highest prices paid in the market. On a short trip to Tennesee, last week, we lear that this is the same case there, too, but the cro does not exceed one half of an average.

17 Joseph S. Bledsoe, Esq., has been elected

Senator from the Ninth Senatorial district, com-

osed of the counties of Clinton, Cumberland

by the resignation of Shelby Stone, Esq.

Wayne and Russell, to fill the vacancy occasioned

-Thanks to Hon, John Elliott, the Der

Nester of the Mountain District, for favors.

arge vat on Fridays and Wednesdays.

was refused at 1-5 per cent. a day.

of work in him.

lied within a day or two.

her age.

fully solicited.

the Company's notes quoted at par in The

It seems to us that even Know Nothings

eing quoted sa the voice of Louisville

the following:

nely shapes a paragraph to convey a cow-

ells for a considerable time.

Says the Albany Journal:

The following is a copy of the highly interest ng and important letter from Hon. Rufus Choate. harges upon Mr. Buchanan, which is completeto the Maine Whig State Central Committee characteristic of that corrupt politician, who Every National man in the Union should read this sound, able and timely document:hrinks from the use of no means however disreditable, which m.y be used to the disadvan-BOSTON, Ang. 8, 1856. Gentlemen:—Upon my return last evening, after hert absence from the city, I found your letter of he 30th ult., inviting me to take part in the pro-cedings of the Whigs of Maine, assembled in mass age of an opponent. In this case Mr. Marshall at the Know-Nothing mass meeting in Frederick, Maryland, charged that Mr. Buchanan had written a letter to Mr. Clay which, if made pubeciate most highly the honor and kindnes lic, would hury him in obloquy and infamy, and

I appreciate most highly the honor and kindness of this invitation, and should have had true pleasare in accepting it. The Whigs of Maine, composed at all times so important a division of the great national party, which under that name with or without power, as a responsible administration or as only an organized opinion has done so much for our country—our whole country—and your responsibilities at this moment are so vast and peculiar, that I seeknowledge an arrivaty to see, not to here. effectually prevent any honorable man from giv ing him his support. Mr. Marshall dwelt at ength upon this theme, and after saturating his Know-Nothing hearers with this falsehood, he proceeded to eall upon any Democrat or friend f Mr. Buchanan, who might hear him, and urge at I acknowledge an anxiety to sec-not to hear with what noble bearing you meet the deman of the time. If the tried legions to whom It is co mitted to gnard the frontier of the Union, fall now, who, anywhere, can be trusted? them to inform Mr. Buchan, n of the charge he This bravado of Mr. Marshall was met by engagements, however, and the necessity or iency of abstaining from all speech requiring mmittee of the friends of Mr. Buchanan, who alled upon him and desired to know explicitly effort, will prevent my being with you. what it was that Mr. Marshall desired them ch distinction, I cannot wholly decli communicate to Mr. Buchanan? Whether ne desired them to state that he, Mr. Marshall

Buchanan.

Very Important Political Letter

re my opinions on one of the duties of Whigs in at you well describe as "the present crisis in the litical affairs of the country." I camnot now, and and not, pause to elaborate or defend them. What hink, and what I have decided to do, permit me stated that Mr. Buchanan had written a lette to Mr. Clay, which, if made public, would blast his prospects and his character, politithe briefest and plainest expression to tell you be first duty, then, of Whigs, not merely as pa cally ard morally. From this position Mr. Mars and as citizens-loving, with a larg shall at once backed out, assuring the gentleequal love onr whole nstive land—but as Whigs, and because we are Whigs, is to unite with some rganization of our countrymen, to defeat and dis-olve the uew geographical party, calling itself Re-ublican. This is our first duty. It would more actly express my opinion to say, that at this mo-nent, it was our only duty. Certainly, at least, it compreheuds or suspends all others; and in my did not make the charge upon any knowledge of his own, but he had intended to say that such charge was made. Mr. Buchanan's friends equired who it was that did make the charge, nent, the question for each and every one of not whether this candidate or that candidate when Mr. Mars'iall was driven to the necessity of referring to the Louisville Journal as his solo ald be our first choice; not whether there is son od talk in the worst platform, and some bad talk authority. When the fact is known that the the best platform; not whether this man's ambl-n, or that man's scrvility, or boldness or fanati-m, or violence, is responsible for putting the wild aters in an uproar;—but just this—by what vote Louisville Journal stands self-convicted of false hood and malignity upon this very charge, au I do most to prevent the madness of the times rom working its maddest act—the very eestacy of proper estimate may be placed upon the reckless statements of Mr. Marshall, and the K. N. ad madness-the permanent formation and the ac ual present triumph of a party which knows one alf of America only to have and deride it; from shose unconsecrated and revolutionary banner fif-

is tars are erased or have fallen;—iu whose ua-lal anthem, the old and endcared airs of Eutaw ings, and the King's Mountain, and Yorktown, those, later, of New Orleans, and Buena Vista, om the following article. We extract from the d Chapultepec, breathe no more. To this daty this question, all others seem to me to stand for to this question, all others seem to me to stand for the present postponed and secondary. And Why? Becanse, according to our creed, it is only united America which can peacefully, gradually, safely Improve, lift up and bless, with all social and personal and civil hlessings, all the races and all the conditions which compose our vast and various family,—it is such an America, only, whose arm can rapard our flag develop our resources extend our rinciples and candidates of that glorious old rganization. This latest K. N. humbug, under eguise of Whiggery, in order to make capital family,—it is such an America, only, whose arm can gnard our flag, develop our resources, extend our trade, and fill the measure of our glory—and because, according to our e-nvictions, the triumph of my reason. And for yon, and for me, and for all of us, in whose regards the Union possesses such a value, and to whose fears it seems menaced by such a party puts that Union in danger. That is such a danger, it is reason enough. Believing the noble ship of State to be within a half cable's length of a lee shore of rock, in a called wind our for Mr. Fillmore, needs just such exposure. It is

come sup of state to be within a half cable's length of a lee shore of rock, in a gale of wind, our first business, is to put her about, and crowd her off into the deep open sea. That done, we can regulate the stowage of her lower tier of powder, and select her cruising ground, and bring her officers to court martial at our leisure.

If there are any in Maine—and among the Whigs of Maine I hope there are of Maine I hope there is not one—but if there are any, in whose hearts strong passions, vaulting ambition, jealousy of men or sections, unreasoning and tion, jemousy of men or sections, unreasoning and impatient philanthropy, or whatever else have turned to hate or coldness the fraternal blood and quenched the spirit of national life at its sonree—with whom the nnion of slave States and free States noder the aetnal Constitution is a curse, a hindrance, a reproach—with those, of course, our view of our duty and the reason of it, are a ctumbling onr duty and the reason of it, are a stumbliu lock and foolishness. To such you can have notl ing to say, and from such you can have nothing to hope. But if there are those again who love the caion as welove it, and prize it as we prize it—who regard it as we do, not merely as a vast instrumentality for the protection of our commerce and uavigation, and for achieving power, eminence and name among the sovereigns of the earth, but as a means. ong the sovereigns of the earth, but as a meanof improving the material lot, and elevating the moral and mental nature, and ensuring the personal moral and mental nature, and ensuring the personal happiness of the millious of many distant generations—If there are those who tuink thus justly of it, and yet hug the fatal delusion that, because it is good, it is necessarily immortal—that it will thrive without care—that anything created hy man's will is about or temperature his millionium. above or stronger than his will-that because th ason and virtnes of onr age of reason and virtue old bnild it, the passions and stimulations of day of frenzy cannot pull it down,-if such the

tre conried They hear and they read much ridicule of the They best and they read much ridicule of those who fear that a geographical party does endanger the Union. But can they forget that onr greatest, wisest and most hopeful statesmen have always felt, and have all, in cue form or another, left on record their own fear of such a party! The judgments of Washington, Misdison, Clay, Webster, on the dangers of the Amorican Union, each they work hand. gers of the American Union-are they worth not gers of the American Union—are they worth nothing to a conscientions love of it? What they dreaded as a remote and Improbable contingency—that
against which they cautioned, as they thought, distant generations—that which they were so happy
as to die without seeing—is upon us. And yet
some men would have us go on laughing and singlug, like the traveler in the satire, with his pockets
empty, at a present peril, the mere apprehension of
which, as a distant and hare possibility could ad, which, as a distant and bare possibility, could sad den the heart of the Father of his Country, an dictate the great and grand warning of the Fare

arts are reached, all is safe Rut how

and how manifold are the sophisms by which the

o be given him, in case he succeeded in getting They bear men say that such a party ought no ney near men say that such a party ought not ndauger the Union—that, although it happened be formed within one geographical section and fined exclusively to it; although its bond and m is to rally that section against the other on on of morals, policy and feeling, ou which the two differ eternal yand unappeasably; although from the nature of its origin and objects, no man in the section outside can possibly join it or accept pifices under It without infamy at home; although, therefore, it is a stupendous organization, practically to take power and honor, and a full share of the government from any whole family of State. the Breckinridge Coal Company he received for the government, from our whole family of States and bestow them, substantially, all npon the autag And 'urther, how much "stock" in the People's Bank was he to receive for his bitter warfare nist family; although the doctrines of hui ights, which it gathers out of the Declaration against the old banks! Information is respectal Ideas, annonnee to any Sonthern appre a crusade of government against slavery lout and beyond Kansas; although the spir a more disastrous calamity than that produce and tendency of its electioneering appeals as hole, in prose and verse, the leading articles a papers, and the speeches of its orators, are papers, and the speeches of its orators, are to cite contempt and hate, or fear of our entire ographical section, and hate, or dread. or comput is the natural impression it all leaves on the other mind and heart; yet that nobody any or mark to be super our by the same of the contempt and the same of the contempt and the same or mark to be super our or the contempt. Several watering places were overflowed, and MORE HELP.—The Hon. George Evans, E. W. re ought to be angry or ought to be frightened the majority must govern, and that the Nort that the majority mass govern, and that the North is a majority; that it is ten to one nothing will hap pen; that, if worst comes to worst, the South mows it is wholly to hlame, and needs the Union more than we do, and will be quiet accordingly.

But do they who hold this language forget the nent "straight out Whigs" in Maine, occupies nspicuous places upon the platform of the Bu hanan mass meeting, lately held in Portland, nestion is not what ought to endanger their placetion is not what ought to endanger the population, but what will do it? Is it man as he ought on, but what will do it? Is it man as he ought e? In appreciating the influences which murbs a political system, and especially one like the political system, and especially one like the political system. vo old members of the New York har, have rs, do you make no sllowance for passions, fo de, for infirmity, for the hnrning sense of cve aginary wrong? Do you assume that all me DIMrs Jane M. Biddle, widow of the late pride, for infirmity, for the hirring sense of even imaginary wrong? Do you assume that all men, or all masses of men in all sections, uniformly obey their true interests? Where on earth is such a fool's paradise as that to be found? Conceding to the people of the fifteen States the ordinary and average human nature, its good and its evil, its weakness and its strength, I, for one, dare not say that the triumph of such a party ought not to be set. icholas Biddle, died on the 11th instant, at Analusia, Bucks county, Pa., in the 64th year of ctive for the season. The public pound keeper triumph of such a party ought not to ted naturally and probably to disunite the been slain from the 25th of June to date. The rocess of killing is to drown the puppies in a

pected naturally and probably to disunite the States With my undonhting convictions, I know that if would be folly and immorality In men to wish it. Certainly there are in all sections and in all States those who love the Union, under the actual Constitution, as Washington did; as Jay, Hamiltou and Madison did; as Jackson, as Clay, as Webster loved it. Such, even, is the hereditary and habitus! sentiment of the general American heart. But he has read life and books to little purpose who have here add life and books to little purpose who has not urned that "bosom friendship" may be "to re-ntment soured," and that no hatred is so keen, eep and precions as that.

"And to be wroth with one we tore Will work tike madness in the brain."

He has read the book of our history to still less purpose who bas not learned that the friendships of these States, sisters but rivals, sowerelgns each, with a public life, and a body of interests, and sources of bonor and shame of its own and within itself, distributed into two great opposing groups, are of all transformation most exposed to such rupture and such transformation

ransformation

I have not time in these hasty lines, and there is
o need, to speculate on the details of the modes in
high the triumph of this party would do its work Its mere struggle to obtain the gov nent, as that struggle is conducted, is misch o an extent incalculable. That the good men who have joined it deplore this is certain, but that does not mend the matter. I appeal to the conscience and honor of my country, that if it were the aim of a great party by convey working it. he aim of a great party, by every species of access of the popular mind—by eloquence, by argument, by taunt, by sarcasm, by recrimination, by appeals o pride, shame and natural right—to prepare the nation for a struggle with Spain or England, or Austria, it could not do its husiness more thor-

oughly. Many persons, many speakers—many sery many, set a higher and wlser example, but the work is doing.

If it accomplishes its object and gives the government It accomplishes its object and gives the gov-ent to the North, I tim my eyes from the cou-ences. To the fifteen States of the South that rument will appear an alien government. It appear worse. It will appear a hostile govll appear worse. It will appear a nostile gov-ament. It will represent to their eye a vast reion of States organized upon anti-slavery, flush triumph, cheered ouward of triumph, cheered ouward of the label, trihane, and press; its mission to in alpit, trihane, and press; its mission to in alpit, trihane, and press; its correction and to put down oligarchy; its correction and to put down oligarchy; its correction and tribane. mph, cheered ouward by the volces of the endence. And then and thus is the beginning of he end.

If a necessity could be made out for such a party we might submit to it as to other unavoidable et and other certain danger. But where do they a that? Where do they pretend to find it? Is it keep slavery out of the territories? There is none but Kansas in which slavery is possible. man fears, no man hopes for slavery in Utah, N Mexico, Washington or Minnesota. A national p ble as a national party to keep Maine freedom. And Kansas' Let that abused and ofaned soll have calm within its bo it over to the natural law of peaceful and anonta-

down the rife and the bowie knife; guard its strenn-ous infaney and youth till it comes of age to choose for itself—and it will choose freedom for itself, and

will have forever what it chooses. Vhen this policy, so easy, simple and just, i When this policy, so easy, simple and just, is tried and fails, it will be time enough to resort to revolution. It is in part because the day of protection to the local settler was not performed that the Democratic party has already by the action of its great representative convention resolved to put out of office its own administration. That lesson will not and must not be lost on anybody. The country demands, that Congress, before it adjourns, give that territory peace. If it do, time will inevitably give if freedom.

isbly give it freedow.

I have hastily and imperfectly expressed my opinout through the unsatisfactory forms of a letter, as
to the immediate duty of Whigs. We are to do
what we can to defeat and disbaud the geographical party. But by what specific action we can most
effectually contribute to such a result is a question
of more difficulty. It seems now to be settled that
we present no candidate of our own. If we vote
at all then we not for the remisers of the tree; sbly give it freedom we present no candidate of our own. If we vote at sil, then, we vote for the nominees of the Americau or the nominees of the Democratic party. As between them I shall not venture to counsel the Whigs of Maiue, but I deem it due to frankness and honor to say, that while I entertain a high appreciation of the character and ability of Mr. Fillore, I do not sympathize in any degree with the ojects and creed of the particular party that nomiobjects and creed of the participar party that nominated him, and do not approve of their organization and tactics. Practically, too, the contest, in any judgment, is between Mr. Buchanan and Colormont. In these circumstances I vote for Mr suchanan. He has large experience in public afairs; his commanding capacity is universally acmowledged; his life is without a stain. I am contrained to add that he seems at this moment is rained to add that he seems at this mo e concurrence of circumstances, more complete an any other, to represent that sentiment of n inin any other, to represent that sentiment of na-ionality — to-creat, warm and comprehensive— vithout which, without increase of which, Ameri-a is no longer America; and to possess the power and, I trust, the dispositions to restore and keep hat peace, within our borders and without, for which our hearts all yearn, which all our interests lemment through which and by which all one we mand, through which and by which alone we nay hope to grow to the true greatness of natio Very resp'y, your fellow-cit RUFUS CHOATE.

o E. W. Farley and other gentlemeu of the Ma Whig State Central Committee.

The Tennessee Senators.

In a discussion in the Senate, on last Satur ay, the Hou. James C. Jones remarked that, in pril last, he had addressed a letter to his contituents, in which he pledged himself, after the ifferent parties should have selected their candates for the Presidency, to survey the whole round and decide with whom he should act. e now proposed to redeem that pledge, and proeded to exsmine the different candidates. He elonged to neither of the three political parties, nd did not even expect to helong to either o hem; and in the language of Webster he would aak, where shall I go? He then took up the Deniocratic platforn, and examined its planks eparately. While he had no great regard for latforms in general, believing that they were out cunningly devised schemes to catch votes and gull the people, he was willing to endorse the whole of the Democratic platform, the Mouroe loctrine not excepted. The American party had retermitted the question of slavery, but he did ot helieve that they were sound on the Kansas-Nebraska question. He should go for Buchnan, believing that the safety of the country deended on his election.

Mr Bell, of Tennessee, said that he felt imeratively called upon to define his position in he present state of political affairs. He said although he was not a member of the American party, he should yet support Mr. Fillmore for the next Presidency.

IT The Donelson organs are growing tired of heir hawling for Letcher's testimony, since it has been shown that he could state nothing not already known to the public, without impeaching the statements not only of Clay and Buchanan, hat of himself, heretofore made. The blind malignity of the Journal made it at first incapable of seeing that, in calling for a statement by Letcher which it assumed would prove vindicalory of Clay and damnatory of Buchanan, its call necessarily implied ! hat the statement already written hy Clay, of the matter in question, was false in itself, and false against himself! Letcher and other friends of Clay, it is presumed, have stopped its silly hawling. The statement of the natter already laid hefore the world from under the pens of both Clay and Buchanan-which corroborate each other-is one to which Letcher day of frenzy cannot poil it down,—it such there are among yon, to them address yourselves with all the earnestness and all the eloquence of men who feel that some greater interest is at stake and some mightier cause in hearing, than ever yet tongne has pleaded or trumpet proclaimed. If such minds and pleaded or trumpet proclaimed. But how greaters and the such that the such that all it rests only with himself to speak out or that he has anything to state, not already known, and that he desires to be released from his self mposed pledge of silence, we pledge ourselves that he shall be released promptly, if he is no already released. Will the Journal anwser for Letcher

IT The temerity of the Know Nothings in a ailing Buehanan for his alleged connection with the hargain calumny, is unaccountable. We thank them for it, however; for Old Buck has come out of the sc: utiny with increased rather than diminished honor. But did they hope by their assault upon Buchanan to screen Donelso from attack? They reckoned without their host. It is proved that Donclson continued repeating he infamous slander long after the testimony of Buchanan and others had utterly refuted it So ensible are the Kentucky Know Nothings the startling fact that they are considering b what contrivance they can get the Tennesson slanderer off their ticket. It is no use to resor to that trick. It ean't win. The whole ticket is already killed. It is dead all over; and will be buried in November.

The Know nothings don't wear the saucy ooks they wore before the election. They the swaggered up to you with a bantering air, lookng as sleek, fat and rosy-gilled as a favorite well-fed son of the hierarchy Now, poor devils the lantern-jawed creatures, like the miserable saint in Gil Blas, nicet you with the we begon expression of lent in the face, cholera morbus in the belly, and a cat-nine-tails on the back. I nakes us sad to see virtue so miserable

The stomachs of Whigs are turned at the thought of supporting a ticket with the name of Donelson on it. They could never swallow such a dish as that. His name would be ippecae in their coffee, a roach in their cream, a hair i their butter, a fly in their honey, dishwater in their gravy, murrain in their roast, rat-droppings in their biscuit, a dead mouse in their pudding, rancid oil in their salad bugs in their nuls, and worms in their apples.

Easily Consoled .- The Journal seems hink it a small matter that Kentucky, Missouri North Carolina, and Arkansas-States set down or the Democrats by large majorities, in con parison with the important fact that Albert Pike who sometime since deserted the K. N.'s, has an nounce I his intention to vote for Fillmore. The gain of Pike makes up for all such small losses The country's safe!

Joseph Iliss, the celebrated Fillmore leader was, and is, a cutter in the famous "Oak Ila clothing establishment in Bostou. For The "Breekinridge Rangers" Is the title

Democratic Club in Indianapolis The following States will hold their election previous to the contest for the Presidency Sept. 2 | Pennsylvania, Sept. 4 | Ohio, ermout, liforuia,

Florida, Oct. 6 | South Carolina. The chills and fever are beginning to pe eir augual visit. Remember to use only Farr's Ague Toule, or Substitute for Quinine. It cares the disease and does not destroy your constitution

Hugh Miller, of Edinburg, the Scotch geol

ogist, one of the finest specimens of the self-made nan, is about to start for America, on a lecturing Democrats of the North with considering a pro Bell Britaiu" the racy Newport correspondence ent of the New York Times, says she has some uc lons of her own about matrimony. She says: part of the appliances by which they hope to tally their forces from the stupor into which they

n ten are fit to marry and become "breeders of si Only those who lisve received a Spartan calues on; who have pure blood in their veins; who arefectly healthy and passably handsome; in n wo agation of human deformities; this awini annual prop of candidates for the almshouse ought to be "niptin the bnd." I propose that all candidates for the Hymenial halter, should be put through a regu-

ar board of Medical and Moral Examiners, and

censed or not, accordingly. The Evening Post, of Friday last, says A party was arrested yesterday at the office of illiam Hoge & Co., in Wall street, charged with raud ln obtai id in obtaining funds at Havana, which manged at New Orleans for drafts drawn by James foble & Co., in New York, the bills, it appeared, were drawn in favor of a panish lady, who eloped with the accused party. The matter is endeavored to be kept secret, and f breach of trust, and not, as it appears, one of

The weather throughout Eugland during the

The Extra Sessions. The attempt of the Journal and other Know-Our despatches vesterday morning conta-Nothing organs to make out Wadsworth, their the proclan ation of President Pierce, calling an defeated candidate for Circuit Judge, in the extra sess on of Congress. No alternative was Mason district, a Whig, is a disgrace to them- left other than this procedure in consequence of selves, and an indignity both to Mr. Wadsworth the refusal of the Black Republican majority in and the Whigs. Mr. Wadsworth, we learn, denies the House to pass all of the necessary approprithat he ever joined the secret oath bound order,

ation hills.

Extra sessions of Congress have been callebut rarely and only in time of great excitement, President Van Buren called one during the bankrupt season in i837-Tyler in 1841, and now this of President Pierce.

We have no doubt but that the greater portion the members of Congress will rejoice at this course of the Executive. At the close of the session they are very generally financially stranped, and now they will be enabled to recuperate eir collapsed purses by drawing the mileage from Washington home and back, without leav ng the city of magnificent distances.

The Inevitable Tendency. ndependent,"the Washington corresponder the Philadelphia North American, writing ucder date the 10th inst., says:

A movement is contemplated among a portion of e Southern friends of Mr. Fillmore, arging his ithdrawal as a candidate. The recent result in entucky has had a disheartening effect, and other indications are equally ominous and nupropi Fire tendency at the South is evidently to a co fications are supposed in the South is evidently to a constitution upon Mr. Buchanan, just as it was man attenue upon Mr. Buchanan, just as it was man attenue upon Mr. Aiken when he was finally take stell towards Mr. Aiken when he was finally take to a stell the same at the same and who was the same and who was the same at the s p for the speak-rship. A stampede is loevitable, bough it may be arrested temporarily. And when-ver that purpose becomes fixed at the South, the ame result must follow at the North. Disguise it as politicians may for their own ends, the contest is practically narrowed down between Mr. Bucha-nan and Col. Fremont. Infatuated or misleading champions muy protest otherwise, but their assur-ances do not disturb a palpable fact. ndge, and since his defeat, he is known to have

The statements of "Independent" have great probability in them. The tendency of each wing of the Know-Nothing party to the result here toreshadowed, though incited by opposite me tives, is very strong. The "North Americans" are going over to Fremont in unyriads. The South Americans," seeing that fact, and seeing t in the true interpretation of the repeal of the i2th section of their platform of 1855, and the bstitution in their platform of 1856 of a secon denonneing the Kansas act, may well deem t their best policy, and especially after seeing he result of the August elections in so many uthern States, to save Fillmore from ignominious defeat by withdrawing him. It is now seen learly, that the genuine Old-Line Whigs of the ecret machinery of the party, the Journal would South will go decisively for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Another form of Testimony by Mr. Buchanan.

On the 2d of February, 1825, the rules for gulating the election of President in the House Representatives, were under discussion in that body; and it was a question whether the election should be conducted with open or with closed doors. Mr. Buchanan made the following declaration: In these times-in the infancy of our

stitutions—when no man can suspect that coruption has made an entrance among us, it
atters perhaps a little whether we admit the peoto witness our proceedings, or whether we sit in nclave. But other times will come, corruption will one day rear its head in our country; vacy is the natural element of corruption. se times come, the members will want their se-

Be it remembered, this was but a few days alter the original charge of 'bargain, intrigue and corruption" had been made against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in the letter of George Kremer to the Columbian Observer, dated January 25, 1825. Niles Register, Vol. 33, p. 21. Hamphrey Marshall and Fre-

mont. The Loudoun, Va., Democratic Mirror, speakng ol a speech made by Humphrey Marshall, at Leesburg, recently, says:

"le was also very severe npon Mr. Buchanan srged him with being the squatter-sovereignty adidate of the North, and declared that he would as leave see John C. Fremont, or the Devil hi made President as James Buchanan."

We are not astonished at the declaration of Col. Marshall. In only one thing has he been consistent during his political career, and that enmity to slavery and the institutions of the bouth. Doubtless he would and does prefer Fremont to Buchanan, and we have no doubt but that if the effort to withdraw Fillmore is success ful, Humphrey Marshall will be found fighting in the ranks of the Black Repubicans, who are his natural allies.

Waterville, Me., where Mr. Choate's noble letter vas read, Hon. E. W. Farley declared that h The tremendous storm of Monday night did t appear to dampen, in the slightest degree, the The Hon. George Evans, of Maine, so long ardor and cuthusiasm of the Democracy. They asistinguished Whig United States Senator from sembled at their head quarters in large numbers, hat State, made an able speech, concluding a and were amply repaid by the powerful and elognent "If we have no flag of our own flying; if we hav Brown, of Hardin, spoke first. He reviewed very horately the position of parties, and discussed heir principles with much force and beauty of can see the flag of the Union flying anywhere; if uid the uoise and din of arms, I can hear the unpet of the Union sounding the rally, I shall not top to inquire who leads the forces that protect it. style. Messrs. Cochran, of Spencer, and Dugan, of Nelson, both members of the last Legislature, also spoke with much effect. This announcement of the position taken by

ious and improving every day, and that his ection was certain. Yesterday the editor says | cavern or pocket, in which water from the he has received a number of letters from various parts of the country asking his opinions as to the prospects of the respective candidates for the Presidency-thus acknowledging that his own eaders do not believe what he is repeating to them every day publicly, and that they are ndeavoring to obtain his private opinions. We have not recently seen such an instance of selfstultification and self-conviction as this case affords.

Good Luck .-- A German lady of this city drew Gen. Walker's Position in Nicain the Kentucky State Lottery, Extra Class 180. lrawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Fridsy, the A circular addressed to the citizens of the 5th inst., a prize of \$5,000. She bought the ticket nited States by seven prisoners, taken at the at II. W. Fosdick's lucky office, on Market street, attle of Santa Rosa, has been received by the north side, between Third and Fourth-red sign

> weut on her way rejolcing. This is the 20th of Angust and is the anni sary of the following events: Ashburton Treaty ratified, 1842; Battle of Churnhusco, 1847; Mar shai St. Arraud born, 1801; Robt. Bloomfield, a poet died 1923.

She received the cash on Saturday morning and

Harley shipped yesterday 200 dozen of his We have received a copy of a circular, signed hy even "American" prisoners, taken at and after the autle of Santa Riesa, addressed to the people of the Juited States from Costa Riea, in which they en-eavor to show that Walker is no general, no ellent Sarsaparilla to Arkansas and Texas, also 00 dozen prepared expressly for Valparaiso, Sonth America. This medicine is the great panacea of the day, and certainly a blessing to an afflicted mmunity.

Those afflieted with scrofula, akln dis rouie catarrh, or the injurious effects resulting rom Imprudent doses of mercury, will find Harley's Sar-aparilla the only remedy which acts with cerainty and thoroughly removes all impurities from

CAUTION.-Some unprincipled scamp has been awking about the city what he calls wheel-grease, presenting it to be the same as that prepared by laymond & l'atten. Let the community beware of the "Chemical Compound," and if he had, he ha o right to make or sell it. The only genuine and t 7t, Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel.

THE ARRISON TAIAL. - The Arrison case came

p for trial, in the Butler County (Ohio) Commor Pleas, at Hamilton, yesterday. As the change of enue was granted at the instance of the State, he counsel for defence took the ground that "a change of venue cannot be legally made, except at the request of the prisoner. The decision of this question is postponed until his morning, and the friends of the prisoner seem onfident that Judge Clarke will decide that he

as no power to try the case. There is an ordinance in the city of Syrause, New York, prohibiting the ringing of dinner pells in the streets, to call passengers from the ars. A hotel-keeper there evaded the ordinance hanging a large hall inside the saloon, which rung violently, while a boy stood at the street or, swinging a ponderons bell with no clapper.

n Monday night, continning until after breakfast esterday morning. The steamboatmen mixed in rith a Dutch ball, and mixed, likewise, whisky and eer, until reason was dethroned.

DMr. A. T. Ferguson, of this State, was in Paris, France, July 31st. The gallant Col. Allen, of the Nicarague rmy, is now in this city. He returns to Central America about the middle of September.

We saw, yesterday, says the Alexandria Gazet e, a specimen of cigars made by ma chinery. They were perfect in form, though rather hard and tight. It is said that eigars can be made much cheaper by this metho I than by

Mr. Kimball, Attorney General of Ohio,

More War in Kansas:

A Georgia Company Taken Prisoners: (SPECIAL AND PRIVATE DESPATCHES

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

Details by the Ariel.

the Committee of Vigilanco - & scilement Among the Vimero-Terrible Conflagrations The Events of the past Week.

By the mails of the Ariel we have the follow

San Francisco, Monday, July 21.
The events of the past fortmight are not so starting in their character as those that have preceded hear. Nevertheless, they are not without much importance and interest. The Vigilance to manifere

rnor disowned the action of his ager

the is placed in a very nafor

rhom was COI. Zabriskie, bis father-in-law, and a ery pretty newspaper discussion has grown up, beween father and son, in consequence. It is but justice to Gov. Johnston to say that no positive in-tructions, or at least no formal ones, from him, to reat, have been produced. He claims that his iends misunderstood a verbal conversation he had rith them on the subject. The Covernor, no doubt, a housetly striving to do his duty in these troubles, much his placed in a very unfortunate archives.

y insteaming to bail coansellors.

Filibill of MED McGOWAN.

On the 8th uews reached here from Santa Barbara hat Judge Edward McGowan had arrived in that balee, on roste for Mexico. McGowan, you will ecollect, was introduced by the Grand Jury as an ecomplier in the marder of James King of William.

ccomplice in the murder of James King of William, it appears he had remained concealed in this city of five weeks, and had only made up his mind to by after the Perry affair and the surrender of the Law-and-Order broses. It is autonishing how be locald have got 300 miles down the const by land with so many on the look-cut for him. He arrived it Santa Barbara on or about the 4th of July, but not so completely disguised as to deceive all of his numerous friends. Being completely exhausted rom severe travel, and his love of a go-d meal overcome his ferry he went attraction to the confliction.

ered a dinner While the savor or the archive gnosticated a speedy meal, however, enrions as were on Uncle Ned, and things began to look squally that he slipped out and took to a neighring awamp. The Sheriff and chizens were soon ter him. The tule, in which it was supposed he

me his fears he went straight to the best dered a dinner While the savor of the

cealed, was fired, in order to burn hir

was described as being sick, and nes

down, and it was thought he would be easily taken. The Sheriff of Santa Barbara had offered \$000 for him dead or alive, which had Induced some Indians and Vaqueros to jola in the chase. The Vigilants had orders to pursue him even into Mexico, if no

COMMITY.

NYENSE EXCITEMENT AT THEEL-THE MINERS

On the Fourth of July, there were a great many

On the Fourth of July, there were a great many miners ln Yreka, and one of them, named J. Blunt, committed some offence, when Deputy-Sheriff Milhonse attempted to arrest him. Blunt offence, at first, no resistance, but the crowd of urbers around him arged upon him not to submit to the arrest, as it was a d—d little offence, and on the Fourth of July should not be noticed. An alteroation of words followed, and the Deputy-Sheriff, adhering to his determination faulty atmed bases.

ring to his determination, finally struck Ba

nd knocked him down and stamped upon his body Then he arose he advanced towards Millhouse

when he arose he havanced towards Millhouse, arged on by the crowd, and as he was approaching, billhouse drew his pistol and fired at him, the ball triking him in the socket of the throat and killing lim instantly.

Millhouse was then hurried off to the jail and se-pared these by the should said to the jail and se-

pared there by the Sheriff and his posse, and in very short time the jail was come bely surround by miners, while the force of the Sheriff inside

the inside, fully semed. The sems used by the Sheriff, were sent for and obtained from Fort

nd knocked him down and stamped n

g ite s:

ST. Louis, Ang. 19. We have reports of more hostilities in Kansa The Border Times Extra of the 10th inst. give what purports to be another outrage by the ionists. It states as follows: Capt. Cook, of the Seorgia co pany, just in, reports that Brown's ompany of Abolitionists made an attack on the olony of New Georgia, and burned the place. There were only six men there at the time. They are supposed to have been all killed. The sick men wenty-five in number, together with the women and children, had been removed to Mrami.

them. Nevertheless, they are not without much importance and interest. The Vigilance tommittee is yet actively at work, and doing much good. Nine-tenths of the people throughout the State schowledge the necessary of its action, and stand ready to give it aid if necessary. Since the surrender of the State troops, the Governor has ceased all opposition to the people's tribunal, and its edictare now recognized as the law of the land. Hopkins, the victim of Judge Terry's possion, has had a good many nps and downs the past fifteen days. First, it was considered certain he would recover. Then Judge Terry was haughty and defant "If he went out of the Vigilance Rooms sive, he would go out as supreme Judge." He had previously, when Hopkins if was desparted or, placed his resignation in the hands of the Committee, on condition of his release. Hopkins being reported better he withdrew the resignation, after it had been thirty-six hours noder deliberation. In a few days after, Hopkins was attacked with cryspelms, and his life was eagain in great danger, when the Governor commenced treating with the Committee, for Terry's life; but, the disease taking a favorable turn, the Governor disowned the action of his agents, one of whom was Col. Zabriskie, his fathers. He contents and the month of the work of the contents of the property of the contents of the grant and his life was again in great danger, when the Governor disowned the action of his agents, one of whom was Col. Zabriskie, his fathers. He had contents and the first contents of the property of his passage. While in O sawotomie, Capt. Cook learned the ail of Capt. Treadwell's company had been taken oners-said to have been effected through the reachery of Ottowa Jones, an Indian. Cook gives the news as he heard it.

### TAL AND PRIVATE DESPITOR llighly Exciting from Kansas! WAR BEGUN IN EARNEST! ROBINSON AND OTHER PRISONERS RESCUED BY

Gov. Shannon and other Pro-Slavery Men Put to Flight. U. S. TROOPS TAKEN CAPTIVE.

ST. Louis, Ang. 20.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) Journal, of Sunday st is filled with inflammatory appeals to the peo-The attack upon Franklin was the signal for stilities. An express that left Lecompton Annst 13th says that Capt. Treadwell's company of rty men quartered in a log building, were sur unded by nearly four hundred Abolitionists who wore that no quarters should be given them. Gov. Shannon was appealed to to call out th United States troops, but they refused to act Col litus and twenty men started to their assistance ant he was attacked at his bouse near Lecompton and a number of his men killed. Audrew Prestor was wounded; Mr. Sisterne killed. The remainder

Titus' men were taken prisoners. The same party attacked the guard of Unite tates troops who had Rohinson and the other soners in charge. They surrendered without fir ng a gun, and the prisoners are in the bands of Lane's men. They were driving all the pro-slavery nen out of Donglass county and destroying their

Gen, Clark, U. S. Agent for the Pottawatowski dians, escaped with his family across the river beore Lane's men reached that point, and are at Leavenworth city. Gov. Shannon and all the clti ens of Lecompton made their escape. Lieutenant Woodson, who was in a fort with his family, was taken prisoner. His house was barned.

A fight took place on the i4th near Ossawotam e:ween the Abolitionists and twelve Pro-Slavery nen, who were fortified. Fourteen Abolitionist re killed and sixteen wounded. They were re

concealed, was fired, in order to burn him or smoke him out; but being green, the fire soon died out, and the culprit escaped. As soon as the news reached here by the Sea Bird, on the Sth, a fast sailing schooner, the Exact, with thirty Vigilants on board, was dispatched for Santa Barbara, and was towed out of the harbor by the steam-ting Hercules. Three days after the Sea Bird followed, with an additional force of Vigilance Police. The Sea Bird returned to San Francisco on Priday, the 18th, but without the fugitive. Ned, after lying concealed in or out of Santa Barbara a day or two, had procured assistance, and fied for Mexico, botty pursued by the Vigilanta. At the last accounts be had been heard of by the party in pursuit at the Massion of Buenavantura, thirty miles below Santa Barbara, which he had left only a few homs in awance of them.—He was described as being sick, and nearly broken Lecompton is to be destroyed to-night, says the Journal. There is not a word about the move nents of Gen. Smith.

Fillmoreism Dying Out. The correspondent of the New York Times writing from Washington, on Thursday last, says

writing from Washington, on Thursday last, says:

The disastrous effect npon the Scath Americans
of their overwhelming deleat in the recent State
elections, is every day more and more apparent.
Those in Congress from Southern States concede
the utter hopelessness of Fillmore Americanism in
the Presidential contest, and are giving in their
adhesion to Buchanan one by one. A few—a very
few—still struggle against adversity, but it will not
be a week before these also follow in the wake of
the rest. On the other hand, the Northern Fillmore
men are shaking in the wind, and many of them
are just ou the point of declaring for Fremout. are just on the point of declaring for Fremont.-With some of them I know it is only a question of time, and you need not be surprised at a genera and formal rennuciation of the Sage of Buffa's thin a few days, and a transfer of n within a lew days, and a transfer of most, if not all bis Northern supporters in Congress to Fremont. The Fillmore movement is evidently played out; and sensible men, seeing this, will not much longer continue to "go through the motions."

A despatch to the New York Tribune, dated at

Vashington, Friday night last, says: The South Americans are canensing to-night and Mr. Fillmore to withdraw from the canvass. This grows ont of the late Southern elections. I learn that certain South Americans of the House will declare for Buehanan if they can get the floor tomorrow night. Others from slave States have already pronounced for Fremont. by miners, while the force of the case an moned by constantly augmented by citizens are moned by the Sheriff for the protection of the prisoner. Meanwhile the news spread over the country, and the miners continued to flock into town from all

The cancus of the South Americans broke np without accomplishing the object for which they net, notice being given them by certain distinguished south Americans that if they persisted in requesting withdraw, that they, the South

A Frenk of Nature

we are nuable to state—an extra was issued from he office of the Yreka Union, giving an account he affair, to which the miners took exception, as Extraordinary Occurence at the Blue Tunnel-Bursting Out of a Great Wate ern in the Mountain-Narrow Escape Workmen-Tunnel Nearly Through, &c. ning incensed, as Mr. Car a deputation to wait on Mr. Geo. Freaner, the editor, and cemand a retraction or contradic and the article. The deputation accordingly called apon him and made the demand, when Mr. Freaner stated that if they would convince him that he was wrong in any particular, he would do so but if they could not convince him of his convince him that A remarkable occurrence took place at the Blue Ridge Tunnel last night. The third set of work t "The Journal has for weeks and months been daily publishing articles showing Fillmore's strength, and declaring that his prospects were to make a hasty survey of its cause. It seems the PLACERVILLE.
A dispatch in the Sacramento Union, dated Dia nd Springs, July 6, given the following a

efore next January.

News from Nicaragna.

RIVAS IN ARMS AGAINST WALLER.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Aug. 6, 1856, The late arrivals from the interior have brough scarcely any news worth relating, and no paper since the departure of the Grenada. Up to the 27th ult. I learned that Walker was at Granade with the main body of his

with the main body of his army, arranging his ne

dministration, and meditating an attack upon the

o sustain themselves to the end and consummatio of the task before them; but thin, I presume, deems greatly upon the number of recruits and the mount of "the sinews of war" which may com-pportunely from the United States. If the sun ounding States preserve their hestile front, an

osed to Walker, it must be evident to the me

without additional material aid, and that the press of the Americanization ball most consequity be slow and tedious.

From Costa Rica, I learn by an intelligent Americanization ball most consequity be slow and tedious.

n physician, who has resided at the capitol, Sa e, for several years, that they are determine

[From the Albany Transcript, Aug 15.]

ribly Beaten.

eal of disturbance, and was put out by officer Re

If Three negro men were caught, in Larg

ommenced drawing a pistol, with which to de

end himself, when he was fired upon with a shot

gun, containing fine shot, which took effect near

ne made his escape.

atial portion of the natives continue

spreary, in fact would not be surprised if day-light shines through the monatain to-day. I do not know precisely how much remains to cut, but Col. Croget said last week that there remained only 318 feet, and this cavern is certainly 300 feet wide-probably more. The Col. will be greatly surprised when he returns. He did not expect to get through before next January.

of the fire at Placerville:

"The fire to-day broke out about 12 noon, at the Union Rotel. The wind being high, the fire apread rapidly. Every wooden tenement, from the foot of Main and Sacramento street to the Methodist church on Cedar ravine, the dista coof three-lourths of a mile, being entirely destroyed on both sides of the street. On Coloma street the fire reached to the Democrat office, which was entirely destroyed. All the brick buildings have in rivery destroyed. Democrat office, which was entirely destroyed. All the brick buildings have a iron doors and shutters were saved. Those without were completely destroyed, except the walls. Wells, Fargo & Co's office was saved; also Seigman's, Lee & Harmons, A. Hawes', Kline's, Bames & Co's, the Post office, Hoper & Co,'s, Lacy's, and Hogsbett's—all brick buildings—were saved. It is impossible to ascertain the names of those who have been rendered houseless at present but we will do so a the action. houseless at present, but we will do so at the earliest moment, and send the estimated lose. We have heard of only one life being lost, a Mr. Beshamwh, owned the toll-road from the cly to Cool Hollow, but rumor reports that there are threathern.

We copy the following telegraphic dispatch from the California American:
GLASS VALLEY, July 20—1 A. M.
A fire broke out at four o'clock, P. M., y sterday, u the rear of Dr. Albans' fire-proof building, on the street, which spread to the adjoining building, counsed as a browner. whole of Broad street, Main street, and all the cross streets, consuming all the express offices, banking houses and churches, the new Court House, County Recorder's office, stores, etc.

Persons burnt to death so far as known: A. J. Hager, banker; J. Johnson, Ex. Depaty Surveyor, P. Hendrickson, merchant, S. W. Fletcher, late District Attorney; Wm. Anderson, of the Democrat, and G. A. Young, merchant. Wm. Wilson, planeter, burnt, but not fatally.

The whole of the besisees must of the town is an

White Man Killed by a Negro

On Wednesday last a most unfortunate and la-centable occurrence took place at Noblewille, in amilton county, Indiana. The circumstances, ra-elated to us by men of character and veracity, are bese: Three or four white men were at a small groupon another invasion of Nicaragna, as soon as the can get rid of their present unpopular President Mora—who was to have resigned on the 1st inst. these: Three or four white men were at a small gro-cery at Noblewille, near the east road bridge, and were inside, in peaceable conversation among them-selves. A negro, with a swaggering air, probably intoxicated, came into the room and made use of loud words, saying that he was a Fremont man and wanted to kill at least twenty Buchanan men. One of the white men told the negro to kave the room, but he refused. The white man then took hold of him, the negro resisting. The white man ways not Affray in Hudson-Dan Rice Ter-That clever jester, Dan Rice, is either unfortnately the victim of much persecution, or deplorably possessed of a most brutish disposition. He is continually getting into affrays. At Hudson, on Wednesday, he was beaten terribly by Capt. George II. Powers. At the exhibition, Tuesday night, a ruffian, known as "Butcher Metcalf," created a great deal of disturbance, and was put out by officer Reythe performance had closed, repaired to the hote where Rice was stopping, and commenced abusing him. One of the number, named Burns, knocked down one of Rice's employees, and then ram. Dar started in pursuit. Burns turned a corner, but was stopped by Capt. Palmer. Rice coming up knocked B. down, and supposing Capt. P. to be a friend of B.'s, struck him. Capt. P. "sailed in," but while crappled with Rice, a party beaded by John II Best came up, and Best knocked Rice down and stamped him until he begged for his life. Rice's party, to be avenged, soon after repaired to Best's

From an early hour year day a gile of with has revailed, accompanied during the contract of th ounty, on last Monday week, who were escaing from their master, who, according to their statements, is a Mr. Mays, of Tennessee. The entlemen by whom they were captured overtook hem near Muldrow's Hill. One of the n groes is shoulder blade. He and two other negroes while attempting to cross the river in a skiff londer with watermelons. We nuderstand, also, the

were at once taken, and lodged in jail in Hodgenville. There were four fugitives in the gang, but three persons were drowned in consequent oversetting of a skill opposite to the Fo trict. The wind, though so violent, chang rection a number of times during the pr The first bale of the new crop of cotton was

Kentucky Election. GRANT COUNTY-OFFICIAL. A. Marpellate Judge, Alvia Duval, Dem., Appellate Judge, James Pryor, K. N., Circuit Judge, E. F. Nutta., Dem., Circuit Judge, P. U. Major, Dem., Com. Attorney,

HICKMAN COUNTY-OFFICIAL R K Williams, Dem., Circuit Jud e, A P. Thompson, Dem., Com. Attorney, L. S. Trimble, Dem., Chan, E. I. Bullock, Independent, Chan.,

HENRY COUNTY-OFFICIAL T A Marshall K. N., Appe are Judge, A Duvall, Dem., Appellate Judge, James Pryor, K N., Circuit Judge, E F. Nuttall, Dem., Circuit Judge, P. U. Major, D. m., Com. Attorney,

HOPKINS COUNTY-OFFICIAL N.E. Gray, K. N., Circuit Judge, 6. B. Cook, Dem., Circuit Judge, Jas M. Shockleford, K. N., Com. Attorney, Lafayette Henry, Dem., Com. Attorney,

MARSHALL COUNTY-OFFICIAL. . Williams, Dem., Circuit Judge. Thompson, Dem., Com. Attorney,

L. S. Trimble, Dem Chan., E. I. Bullock, Indep., Chan., MONROE COUNTY-OFFICIAL. W Graham, K. N., Circuit Judge, G Harvey, K. N., Com. Attorney, W. Sale, Dem., Com. Attorney,

MCCRACKEN COUNTY-OFFICIAL. . Williams, Dem., Circuit Judge, Thon pson, Dem., Com. Attorney, Trimble, Dom., Chan, E I Bullock, Indep., Chan.,

MUHLENBURG COUNTY-OFFICIAL E. Gray, K. N., Circuit Judge, B. Cook, Dem., Circuit Judge, M. Shackelford, K. N., Com. Attorney Henry, Dem, Com Attorney, H Reno, Clerk, C. Vaulandin ham, Clerk,

OHIO COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Jas Stuttt. K. N., Circuit Judge, J. W. Kincheloe, Whig, Circuit Judge, B. H. Helm, K. N., Com. Attorney, PIKE COUNTY-OFFICIAL

J. W. Moore, Dem. Circuit Judge, B. J. Peters, Dem. Circuit Judge, J. M. Nesbut, Dem. Com. Atto., Summers, Com. Atto, POWELL COUNTY-OFFICIAL

W Moore, Dem. Circuit Judge, J Peters, Dem. Circuit Judge, M Nesbitt, Dem. Com Alto., S. Summers, Com Atto., ROWAN CONNTY-OFFICIAL

II. Wadsworth, K. N., Circuit Judge, C. Phister, Whig, Circuit Judge, W. Bruce, K. N., Com. Atto, M. Rust, Dem. Com. Atto, RUSSELL COUNTY-OFFICIAL T. E. Bramlette, K. N. Circuit Judge, A. J. James, Dem. Circuit Judge, E. L. Vanwankle, K. N. Com. Atto., N. B. Stone, Dem. Com. Atto.,

SIMPSON COUNTY-OFFICIAL W. Graham, K. N. Circuit Judge, G. Harvey, K. N. Com. Atto., W. Sale, Dem. Com. Atto.,

SPENCER COUNTY-OFFICIAL W. F. Bullock, K. N. Circuit Judge, E. S. Craig, K. N. Com. Atto,

TODD COUNTY-OFFICIAL E. Gray, K. N. Circuit Judge, B. B. Cook, Dem. Circuit Judge, an. M. Shackleford, K. N. Com. Atto., tte Henry, Dem. Com Atto.,

UNION COUNTY-OFFICIAL. R. E., Williams, Dem. Circuit Judge, A. P. Thompson, Dem. Com. Atto., L. S. Trimble, Dem. Chancellor, E. I. Bullock, Indp. Chancellor,

WARREN COUNTY-OFFICIAL

A. W. Graham, K. N. Circuit Judge, F. G. Harvey, K. N. Com. Atto, W. W. Sale, Den. Com. Atto., W. B. Martin, Clerk, W. J. Hobson, Sberiff, BALLARD COUNTY-OFFICIAL Williams, Dem. Circuit Judge,

A. P. Thompson, Dem. Com. Atty. L. S. Trimble, Dem. Chau., E. I. Bullock, Indep. Chan.,

CALDWELL COUNTY-OFFICIAL yette Henry, Dem. Com. Atty.,

CASEY COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Bramlette, K. N. Circuit Judge, James, Dem. Circuit Judge, Vanwiukle, K. N. Com. Atty., Stone, Dem. Com. Atty,

CRITTENDEN COUNTY-OFFICIAL . Williams, Dem. Circuit Judge

FLOYD COUNTY-OFFICIAL. V. Moore, Dem. Circuit Judge, Peters, Dem. Circuit Judge, I. Nesbltt, Dem. Com. Atly., Summers, Com. Atty.,

FULTON COUNTY-OFFICIAL

Williams, Dem. Circuit Judge, Thompson, Dem. Com. Atty., Trimble, Dem. Chan., Bullock, Indep. Chan. GRAYSON COUNTY-OFFICIAL.

nes Stuart, K. N., Circuit Judge, W. Kincheloe, Whig, Circuit Judge, n. Hardin Helm, K. N., Com. Attorney,

A a enmity had existed for some time between

An Astonishing Man Fumed Throughout the World. New York and London are now the great manu-acturing depots for Holloway's Pills and Ointnent. From No. 80, Malden Lane, this city, and 244, strand, London, are sent forth, daily, millions of

power of those styling themselves regular Later reports state is inne to conceal from them important truths killed and wounded

We are gratified to hear that the difficulties ween Messrs. Justin & Edsall and the Nashville between Memrs. Justin & Edsall and the Nashville
Railroad Company bave been satisfactorlly arranged Track laying has been commenced on the
Lebanon branch and will be pushed through as fast
as the tron is received.

Know-Nothing Ninte Council

Lexinoton, Aug. 20.—The American Connecil

Mem Orleans, Aug. 20.—The American Connecil

Mem Orleans, Aug. 20.—P. M.—A train on the
Cumberland R. R. ran over, on Saturday, a wagon,
killing two little girls and fatally injuring a boy—
all the children of Mr. York, of Falmouth.

Cotton—Snice to-day 500 bales, the market is unchonged,
with a limited business. Sugar—Sc. Lard—In kege at 14c

India begging 23c. Guunies—14%c. Corn—70c.

BY TELEGRAPH. Later from Europe. BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The steamship Baltic from Idverpool, with dates 10 the 6th inst., arrived this morning, having passed sandy blook at 7 o'clock. The Cunard steamer Africa arrived out on the

3d inst.

Spatk.—The most important news brought by
the Babic is the surrender of the insurgents of Saragossa to the Queen's troops under Gen. Duke.—
This occurred on the evening of the 1st, Friday,
when the Boyal troops entered the city without opposition and disarmed the citizens. No definite particulars have been received, but the whole seems to have been effected without bloodsbed. All Spain has now submitted to the O'Donnell ministry.— His future policy is not known, but it is reported that he is attempting to make up a quarrel with the

Liberals.
FRANCE.—Tranquility having been restored in Spain, Napoleon has given orders for a suspension of all movements of troops toward the frontier.
Gen Pelissier has returned and as a reward for his ervices has been created a duke

A rumor prevails that the Emperor is suffering rom spine disease.
Italian affairs remain as unintelligible as ever.

Italian affairs remain as unintelligible as ever.

There are reports of a remonstrance to Sardinia, made by France in favor of Anstria.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia having had an interview at Tophitz, numerous dispatches have been exchanged the last few days between Paris and Vieuna. The Cabinet of the Tuilleries has communicated to the Cabinet of Vieuna the last note addressed to the Western Powers by the Court of Naples, and declared that the toy-erument of the Emperor Napoleon was in the highest degree dissatisfied with the principles expressed in the document; and moreover that it was deterin the document; and moreover that it was dete mined with the co-operation of England to con-strain the Neapolitan Government to give way to the legitimate demands of the Western Powers. Austria continues to represent to the Cabinet of Naples the necessity of giving way to the Western Powers, adding that in the event of resistance it nust not count on the moral or physicial support

A Russian comp of 6,000 men is formed on the eights of Inkermann.

The Porte has again declared itself by a fresh di-lomatic note opposed to the union of the princi-

The English, Austrian, and the French comm

The English, Austran, and the French commissioners are of opinion that Belgrade should helong to Turkey. Russia protests.

It was rumored that the Russians had sent 18,000 men into Kars, and that they were restoring the fortifications of that town.

Denmark proposes to fortify the Sound, and it is said that Russia advises it.

A terrible disaster has occurred at Salonica. On

A terrible disaster has occurred at Salonica. On the 11th plt., a fire broke out in a Turkish khan in the Frank quarter, and soon extended over the houses in that vicinity. By the exertions, however, of the Governor. A hmet Pasha and a unmerous multilinde, the fire was got under; and, when every-body was ready to retire, a fearful explosion took place in the house of John Schillzzi, a French merchant who had exerted in it when 200 like of our hant, who bad secreted in it about 200 lbs of gu powder, contraband. The number of killed and Among the latter are the Russian, Dutch, and Sardinian consuls. Schilizzi has been arrested.

Foreign Commercial

Advices from the grain crops are generally favorabe, in weather still continuing.

Breadstuffs—Have consequently undergone a consideral

decline.

Wheat—61491 lower salas of Southern white 9s lids, 161, Southern red 9s64210s. Western red 9s6420 of Western and Scadens.
Flour—Han decline! 2-465 per bill; rales of Westernamin at 24427s. Southern 11425s, Ohin 12433s.
Cora—Unchanged in price, but business limited; saless.
Western pellow at 29-64430s. mixed 29:61, white 50s 6.1. mone-Ne chance since previous odvices,
- Small sales made at 69a70s.
w-Dull, prices without change; parcels of North

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money is tighler, and for lemporary loane is in deman at a Consuls for money quoted at 955-2956. From Kanana.

Curcago 19th.—Startling news from Kansas was eccived this morning. The Free S nte men dis-overed an organized plan of the miscrean's and covered an organized plan of the miscrean's and border forces to concentrate men, aims, and amminition at different points in the territory, for the purpose of a sudden and general attack, immediately on the adjournment of Congress, to exterminate or expel all Free State settlers. Twelve fortified block houses have been erected at different presslavery points—one at Shawnee, one at Otowatonie, one at Franklin, etc. They are supplied with sommunition, and grarisoned principally with Missory.

monition, and garrisoned principany with ansa, and Bufford's men.

On the night of the 12th a company of Free State men attacked the fort at Franklin, for the purpose of securing the arms, anticipating an altack threatened by the forces there. The garrison was strongr than they had supposed.
The fight last d four hours. One free State may skilled and two seriously wounded. Three Mis ourians were wounded and none killed.

The free State men captured the block house ook one causen, 50 stand of arms—mostly rife ud seized Lawrence May. No other house in Franklin was disturbed. Th

extra containing a flaming call to arms.
The border towns are excited and a general mus cring of the Missourinus is demanded by the pro-duction of the Territory.

Still Later from Kansas CHICAGO, Ang. 19, P. M. - Additional intelligence rom Kausas this P. M. slates that before the as when it was resolved to send 2,000 men into the Territory immediately.

bolition Excitement in Mobile-The Station ry firm of Strickland & Co. broken up, Mobile, Ang 16.—There has been great excit ment here to-day, which bad its origin in the sale abolition books by a stationery firm in this cit. The name of the firm in question is Strickland Co., the judividual members being Wm. Strickland of the firm of the

CHICAGO, Ang. 20th.—The St. Louis Democra as a letter from Kansas the 14th, concerning the

they returned to Lawrence after the attack of Franklin without further attacking the camp.

New Orleans, Ang. 16.—Capt. Talbot, of the steamship Louisiana, reports the loss of the ship Mauilla, from Bordeanx for New Orleans of Thm balier Island.

The cargo consisted of wines and brandles, and was very suppose. was very valuable. They were mostly lost.

Ten of the crew were lost.

Capt. Rogers had his leg broken. The Manilla was owned at Bath, Maine He also saw several bodies, well dressed, surengers also the cabin door, poup at

WASHINGTON, Angust 18, P. M.—A private telefrom New Orleans, to E. J. Hart, Presid

The Nautilus left Galveston, for New Orleans Friday evening, the 8th inst., with thirty passen gers, \$30,000 in specie, and a large number of Island about the time of the gale. There was no insurance on the vessel at New Orleans.
The storm has been very destructive to the crops of Southern Louisians, but it is believed was not so

political dispute this morning, while riding to the Capital in an omnibus, when Mr. McMullen seized

The post-office was mobbed and then set on fire The AbolitionIsts finally retired, carrying off annon belonging to the town.

Later reports state that the Abolitionists lost 17 Next day one hundred U.S. troops occupied the

Lane, with 300 men, had arrived at Topeka. Know-Nothing State Council

XXXIVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Saturday's Proceedings Continued. Weshington, August 18.—Mr. Miller submitted an amendment providing for the establishment of semi-mouthly overland mail to San Francisco from some point on the Mississippi river, at a cost not exceeding half a million per anunm. After some debate, the amendment was adopted and the bill The fortification bill was passed, and also the

nore than a two thirds vote.

The bill for the improvement of the Patapsesiver was also re-considered and passed by the contitutional melosystem. At 11 o'clock, Mr. Hunter, from the Committee

At 11 o'clock, Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Cunference, reported that the two committees were anable to agree on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, and hoped that the Senate would recede from all its amendments excepting those in reference to Kansas and striking out the appropriation for the books to members of Congress. The question being taken, the other amendments were receded from, but the Kansas and hook mendments insisted on The Senate took up and passed the route bill from the House at 3 o'clock, A. M.

the House at 3 o'clock, A. M.

The Senate receded from the amendments striking from the legislative, indield and executive bill, he appropriation of \$20,000 for 1 be Kansas legister, and the bill was then passed.

The Senate next took up the mail steamer appropriation bill

Mr. Seward moved to strike out the provision distance in the strike out the provision of the strike next took up the strike of the strike out the provision of the strike out the provision of the strike out the provision of the strike out the strike

in the army bill, reported that they were unable to gree, and asked to be discharged that another com-nittee might be appointed.

my appropriation bll!. Mr. Cobb, of Ga., made a report from the Can ttee of Couference on the legislative and judicin. ecutive appropriation bill. He thought it should e made a test vote on agreeing to the amendment ascertain whether the House meant to maintain

nu majority from the proviso that no money shall e drawn from the Treasury, till the person usrged with Ireason or other political offenses for neir connection with the Topeka Convention, or neder the enactments by the body claiming to be the Legislature at Shawnee Mission, shall be re-ased, and the prosecutions abendand. The ed, and the prosecutions absordened. The use also receded by 5 majority from the provise

vilbi'l has been agreed to by both Houses. ves two hundred and lifty thousand dollars for t

appointed to investigate the assault or r by McMulleu this morning, and report

The Speaker decided it was a question of priv

signed his seat.

The Speaker appointed Slmmons of N. Y., Smith Va., Pettit of Ind., and Fuller of Me., a commit to a investigate the assault and battery by Mrullen on Mr. Granger.

During the proceedings, messages were exanged between both Houses, and the President or proceedings, from him to time of his nformed each, from time to time, of his approva of certain hills. The galleries and lobbies were

Conference be appointed.

The Speaker decided the motion out of order, as a similar question had just been decided.

Mr. Millson asked leave to offer a resolution that, he Senate concurring, the time for adjournment be

The bell was ringing for 12 o'clock when Mr. ournment.
The House, in accordance with the joint resolu-ion fixing the hour the members lingered in the fall, some lamenting and others rejoicing over the

Steamer Burned.
Oswego, Ang. 18.—The steamer Wellans was burnet at the port of Dalhousie, Friday. Loss, \$50,000. The Railroad wharf was also hurned.

Meeting of the Cabluet.

Washington, Ang. 18.—The Cabinet, at a u eeting this afternoon, decided on the following by the

Whereas, while hostilities exist with various o Whereas, while hostilities exist with various of he Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the inited States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is scarcely threatened, Congress has adjourned without having granted the necessarry supplies for the army, depriving the Executive of power to perform his duty in relation to the common and security, and an extraordinary has as arisen for the assembling of the two houses of

ch a measure as the state of the Union may seem In testimony whereof I have caused the scal o

COMMERCIAL.

eeting notice to be given of the termination of the Idlinear compensation now granted to the Comstine, arguing that it was the true policy of the outry to keep up these steamers, which could not a done willout the continuation of the prisest act. The motion was theu disagreed to-year

ited States in the discovery of Guauo Islands over was taken up and nassed over the President's eto-yeas 126, nays 47. Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Conference

anr. Quiman mover to agree to the Senate's amendment, striking out the House proviso restricting the employment of the army in Kansas.

The motion was agreed to by 7 majority.

The House in accordance with a request of the Senate, appointed a second Committee of Conference on the Kansas amendment to the army appropriation bill.

o ascertain whether the House meant to maintain is position or lose the bidl.

The House, on motion receded from the amendant for books to the members, thus narrowing lower the laws to the Kausas question alone.

ONE O'CLOCK, A.M.—The House has receded by

of the persons charged with treason or other pointcal offenses. In the louise in \$2,000 to detray the expenses of
the next Kansas Legislature.

The bill providing for the steam revenue enter
for the port of New York passed.

Mr. Giblings, from the Committee of Conference,
on the army appropriation bill, reported that the
Committees were unable to agree in relation to the
Kansas proviso. He defended the Republicans
from the charge that they desire to withold the
means of carrying on the government, but stated
that they were determined not to vote to emisors
the logus laws at the point of the bayonet.

n heretofore answered, and his slander refuted

The time for discussion had passed and the time to ction bad come.
Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, contended that the Hon Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, contended that the Honse had yielded all it ought to yield, and that the moment bad arrived when they should assert their rights. There was nothing improper in the hill. The proviso merely provides that the army shall not be need by the President to enforce the alleged laws of Kansas. If the bill is defeated by the Sentinger of the Alleged Laws of Kansas. ate must the responsibility rest with the House?

Mr. Fanlkner moved the House recede from the provise, which motion was disagreed to by n ma-

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Senate.—The Chair submitted a message from the President. In answato a resolution calling for Fremont's accounts of h receipts and disbursements as an officer of the Government.

hought there was no chance of an agreement, and ras willing to let the consequence rest where they

ast moment. It was yet possible there would be an agreement. So long as there was the slighter tope of that result, he wanted to use conciliation

efeat of the Army bill.

resident of the United States of America as a mis artisen for the assembling of the two houses of longress, I thereby, by this my proclamation con-ene said Houses to meet at the Capitol, Washing-in, Thursday, the 21st day of August, and hereby quire the respective Senators and Representa-tes, then and there to assemble and determine on

the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, this, the 18th day of August, 1856, and the independence of the United States the eighty-first.

By order of Wm. L. Marcy, See'y of State.

The members of Congress by the late compresses. The members of Congress, by the late compensa ion act, receive more, by twenty-two hundred dol-ars, than under the old rates.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, WEDNESMAN EVENING, August 20.
There has notboon much change is the general market his week, but a marked duliness pervales all departents, with transactions confined pretty much to the deand for home consumption. Breadstuffs, owing to the inad of the late f-reign solvices, ult of which show a decline, with shoundant harvests, and most favorable prospects for shoudant crops of all kinds. The Cincinnati and other Eastern Flour markets are nusettled, and prices have a continued downward tendency. The Corn crop, 'ate vegetables, and Fruits are all very backweid, and will proceshort, Owing to the drouth that has provailed. The Toloncontrop shows no prospect of amendment, and prices of heretofore are fully mannagined at numeral high formers. retofore are fully maintained at unusual high figures. The weather that had been dry for nearly two mouths inged Saturday, with very hard rains for two or three

inagging AAD ROPE.—The market exhibits much framers, with, however, only limited sales, asy 275 pieces, and 335 cods, in loss at 18a19c for Bagging, and 9a10c for Rope. The receipts invo leen 575 pieces, and 185 cods, with light shipmen s. Jeaving a stock on land of 1,815 pie-ces, and 1718 cods, oxclusive of the slocks in factories. BRAN, MEAL AND SHIP STUFF .- We quote sina alles of hran al \$7 a \$10 per ton, with sales of ships tuff am nuits at \$14 a \$18 totraie, and \$21 at retail. Common as been maintained, with small sales at 70 a 75c, and 60 a 65

ssed Candles at 12a12 1 2c. COAL-Sales of Pulsburg Coal firm of 20 cts, retail COTTON AND COTTON YARNS .- Stocks light, and ozen in small lots, and at %c less to the trade. CHEESE—Western has advanced, with sales in lots of

COOPERAGE-Flour Barrels in demand at 35aide Baes of Flour early in the week at \$5 75n6 00, in round is. Wheat has declined, with sales of 1,000 bushels in nois nearly dried up, and the Ohio can scarcely he aree lots at \$1 05 for red Wheat, and \$1 10 for pri white. Flour is s ling in round loss from the inilis \$5.75. Sales of 300 bushels Barley at \$1.20a1.25; alead \$3.75. Sales of 300 bushels Barley at \$1.20a1 25; aleahing orewer offere \$1.30 ion a first rate article. Rye is scarred and in deinand at 60c. Outs are worth 48a50c, with a good lemand; sale of 2,000 bushels to a dealer at 45c. Corn in 16mand, with an inadequate aupply; we notice a sale of 1,000 hushels at 55c; quotations are 55a60c.

FREIGHTS—No. shipments to Wheeling or Pittsburg. New Orleans pound freights have advanced to \$1 pe

to New Orlenas pound freights have advanced to \$1 per 100 pounds, whisky \$2 per bbl; potatoes \$1, 25.

FRUIT—Sales of prane Layer leasins at \$4 50a5 00; sales of Dried Apples at \$1 00a1 25. Peaches \$1.7.a2 00 Green Applessell for \$2 25a3 00, according to quality.

GINSENG—We quote scarce at 28a30c.

GLASS.—We quote city brands at \$3 75a\$1 in amallluts, for 8 by 10; and \$4 25a\$4 75 for 10 by 12 and larger sizes at a proportionate advance. Inferior country brands and reportionate advance. Inferior country brande sell ea GROCERIES-Coffee quiet, and stock ample, with sale GROUPERERS—Cones quet, and stock ample, with nales of Rio at 118-112c. Larguyra 12-1-2-2112c. Sales of \$5 bids air N. O. Sugar al 9:0%;; 20 do strictly fair and choice it Unityge. Sales of 30 base Rio Collec at 11 1-2-2112, etc. aircs of jointains in Molasses advanced; sales of 100 biles at 46; 30 bb as to et \$4.12c, now held at \$5c; stock in second cases. Planck 10:05-10:0515c.

ends. Rice 51-2a5%c. GUNNY BAGS-Nominal at t2a15c, with sales at 13c HAY-The supply is light; anles from wharf, at \$19a\$2 HEMP-The market has an upward tondency and the ock is generally limited at \$1 60a1 70
HIDES—Sages of city Flint at 14c; city Cured Dry, Sal

ad Flint at 13c round-quotation: 334836 per tou; Pig Lead livn at 7a74c. Hai Lea 736274 cents. Sales of shot at \$24\$2 10a2 2 15. JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Small sules at 36642cf., 1 Jes

LEATHER-Wequote-ntiue 42@50 ceuts V gall in

clear Sides 9 1-2010c; ribbed do 8% 99%c; Shoulders 7 1-2;

do at 16a18c; 25c from low grade to prime.

ALT-Kannwha, in lots, at 45c; r-tall sales at 48c.

HEETINGS-Sales of Cannelton Sheetinge at 84c. STARCH Fair eales at 717 hic TALLOW .- Salco of Rendered at 949%c; sales of 1

WOOL.—We quote ut 21a23c for grease wool, and 32 to for washed, common in grease 15a18c,

ADDITIONAL SALES, WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1856. Flour is dull, with sales of 265bblort \$5 75. Wheat is

tle lower, with salesat \$1a1 05. Bailey \$1 25a1 30. Hay area at \$20 per ton. Gasseng in demand at 13c, Sales of thinky at 25c. Sales of Corn from store at 60c. Sales of thinks at 25c. Sales of thinks at 25c. PAROQUET MINERAL WATER.

od at 43, a5 cents, SHEEPAND LAMBY-Pricey range from \$1.95 to \$3.50: New York Stock Market

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Hoos-We quote slop fed at 4at 1-4c, and choice cor

change firm, and the EXCHANGE.

Buying. Sellin

LOUISVILLE FAMILY MARKET. Vegetables are telerably abundent, and excepting Melons, fruits of ell kinds, are scarce. We quote Corn et 10g 20c per dozen, thoire table butter at 30s46c per fb; fair buter 20s25c. Fresh beer ieselling at 9a10c for choice cute and 6asctt for all others; dressed bogs 6a7cts per 1b New potatoes ere quite scarce at \$2.50s3300 per hishell. Dressed turkies and 6ascs. per dozea. Ducks \$3 00a\$4 50 perdozea. Eggs 10a15c

Philadelphia. Aag. 16 M.

Flour—Market mactive and dull, the old stack being held at \$6.35, fresh ground, from new wheat, et \$6.75a7, extra and a stra family \$6.75a7.75, facey branda \$82.96, hut we heard of no alse shoynd a limited demand for the supply of city trade, and holders evance greater desire to sell. Rye Flour—Is steady; small sales et \$2.62%. Corn Meal—Is scarce and very firm at \$3.37% for Peansylvanie, and \$3.75 for Peansylvanie, and for prime, jucluding some inferior and poor old red at \$1.10 21.40, and old white at \$1.50. Rye—Is scarce and taken on

Flour—Market is firm; 7,600 bhls sold at \$7 30@6 50 for Olito. Wheat—Is firm; sales of 33,000 hushels et \$1 60@1 70. Cora—le active; sales of 100,000 bushels. Pork—le isier; sales of 650 hhls at \$19 56% for mess. Beef-I: essier; soles of cob hals at \$19.56% for mess, Beef-Is heavy; sules of 250 bbls. Lard-1s buoyant; sales of 250 bbls. Cotton—Market is firm; 500 beles sold. Whisky—Haw declined; sales of 800 bbls @hio at 35c. Coffee-Firm; sales of 300 b bgs Rio at 10@110. Sagar—Has declined; sales of 800 hids Orleass at 8%@9%c. Molasses—Firm; iles of 100 hhis Orleans at 56c. Liaseed Oil-iles adansed; sales 6,000 gallons at 95@96c. Lard Oil-Is quie Bacon-Uachanged and dull. Butler-Is firm. iron-Market firm. Tobacco-Sales of 7,000 ths Ky. Tallow-

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.
Cotton—Sales yesterdey of 830 bales; at 101/20101/c for midding; sales for the week 1,300 bales; stock 11,600 bales; eccepts of new erop 38 bales. The heavy storm has caused much damage to the crops. Lard—In kegs 13%@Ht. Gua-nes—14c. ladin Bagging—23°. Sugar—9c. Cora—70c. Coffee—Sales for the week 1,300 hags; etock 39,000 hags; sales of prime at 10%c. Sterling exchange 9%. Freights—

THE RIVER WAS Slowly falling resterday—the re-cent rains baving heen of no avail, it appe res—with only five inches on the falls. This indicates a fall of in inch, at the head of the falls. The weather yes-

erday was clear and quite cool. Along the lower Ohio the river has been rising a Along the lower Ono the river has been rising a few inches. The Cuba and Princess, the last arrivals, report the navigation of the sand-hars less difficult than heretofore, with two feet water on Senffetown bur. This is perhaps owing to the superior qualifications of these boats, as they are enabled to un anywhere that it is a little damp.

The Princess, the latest arrival, had considerable

argo, for a list of which, and a memorandum, we we thanks to P. H. Wills, the clerk. Freights to New Orleans, from Cairo, have very materially advanced. The prevailing rates, when the Cuba and Princess left there, being 45 to 50c per 100, for pound freights. Boats were scarce, but freights were quite abundant. The unusual low stage of the Lower Mississippi has caused this advances of the Lower Mississippi has caused this advances of the Lower Mississippi has caused this advances. vance, as the large boats have all been compelled to

The weather is clear, cool, and pleasant. Rivers are all reported to be falling. The late rains have doue the uavigation more harm than good. Grace Darling reports only sixteen inches on the Rapids and falling. The Missouri river is getting worse every day-Ill

Nothing new to report, except that the water ontiunes to fall slowly but steadily at this point There are but five felt and a half to Cairo, Nothing in from the Illinois, Missonrl, and Upper

Iloofiand's German Bitters, Certificate of Ralph Lute, Esq., Edi or " Spirit of Times," Ironton, Ohio. IRONTON, October 30, 1854. Dr. C. M. Jackson-Dear Sir: The Bitters are In great demand here. In addition to the quantity sold by Moxley & Barber, your agents, the two other stores sell more of them than any other medicine. I find they are much used by convalescent fever patients to rebuild their broken constitutions I have used during the last sommer, in my own amily, four bottles. They were recommended to me first by a neighbor, at a time when my system was much debilitated from the effects of a severe Bilious Fever. They gave me an appetite, and re stored a tone and vigor to my whole system. In one of the September numbers of my paper I related

have now become the standard medicine in this In conclusion, I would say that I feel great plea sure in giving you this testimony of the value and

my experience of the good effects of the Bitters,

since which time they have had a large sale, and

ecess of your preparation. Respectfully yours, RALPH LUTE. See advertisement. ang20 d12&w2 THE RISE IN THE RIVER .- The prospects of a apid rise in the river has created quite a stir on Main street. Wholesale dealers are now armed and equiped, ready for the commencing fall trade. Stocks are unusually large in every branch of usiness. Country dealers can now visit our city with the certainty of finding here as good a narket and as liberal salesmen as there is in America, and when selecting their stock, they should recollect that no article sells faster and gives more satisfaction to their customers than Porter's Oriental Life Liniment, which is the best known remedy for such diseases as requires an external application in man or heast Prin-

cipal Depot 327 Main street, Louisville, Ky., and sold by all the wholesale druggist in the city. sould remain under the curse of a disagreeable hreath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many ersons do not know their breath is had, and the ubject is so delicate their friends will never men tion it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on you

ooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning A fifty cent bottle will last a year. A BEAUTIPUL COMPLEXION may easily be ac uired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flou s." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles rom the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseatte hue Vet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wasl the face night and morning.

The approaching Presidential contest is conceded SHAVING MADE EASY .- Wet your shaving-bru either warm or cold water, pour on two or three rops of 'Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the nuch facilitating the operation of shaving. Prin aly Fifty Cents. Fetridge & Co., Proprietors. For sale by J. S. Morris & Sons, R. A. Robins Co., Bell, Talbott & Co., Lonisville, Ky., Scribne & Devol, New Albauy, and all Druggists apl deodm&e&wly

Holloway's Pills

PUBLIC AUCTION. TINE DWELLING HOUSES to be sold at Public At ton in Utica, Clark county, Iodiana, six miles abo effersonville, on the Ohio River, on the 25th day of A nst, 1856, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

nity.
TERMS OF SALE—One-half down; a note must be given JACOB HORSON, WM. BENNET, GEO. HOBSON, JOHN HOBSON, JACOB BRUNER.

T. & E. JENKINS & CO.,

TARTRO-CITRIC LEMONADE. wholesale and retell, by T. E. JENKINS & CO.

AGUERREOTYPE CHEMICALS—Meanifactured of real by and resulting the street. The plant is restricted and for sail by and resulting Chemiets, for. Third and Walnut streets.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—of perfect purity—manufactured and for sail by T. E. JEEKINS & CO., Manufacturing Chemiets, or. Third and Walnut streets.

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PURE MEDICAL CHEMICALS—Manufactured and for sail by T. E. JEEKINS & CO., Manufacturing Chemiets, or. Third and Walnut streets.

PURE MEDICAL CHEMICALS—Manufactured and for sail by JAMES LOW & CO., Manufacturing Chemiets, or. Third and Walnut streets.

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PURE MEDICAL CHEMICALS—Manufacturing Chemiets, or. Third and Walnut streets.

PARTICULAR attention paid to cleaning, repairing and the lithing Chemiets, or. Third and do half mine from Locarring to and a half mine for mine fo

A MMONIO-FERRIC ALUM-Manufactured for s T. E. JENKINS & CO.,

[From the Eagnirer of Wednesday.] ts of all kinds, are scarce. We quote Corn at 10g per dozen. Choire table butter at 30a40c per fb; fair bu 20a25c. Fresh beer it selling at 9 alloc for choice cute casest for all others; dressed bogs 6a7cts per lib v potatoes are quite scarce at \$2.50a3, 300 per hinsh-Dressed turkiss none. Chickens \$2.00a\$3 co dozen. Dicks \$3.00a\$4 50 per dozen. Eggs 10a15c of them resulted in a summer what serious wound, and of them resulted in a somewhat serious wound, and

originated in a dispute hetween two young men named Cornelius Driscoll and Francis Laing. The former, we are informed, was leading a dog along, when Laing accosted him in a manner indicative of or prome, jucluding some inferior and poor or or the state of a file of a fi

from which it appeared heiore he plry of inquest, from which it appeared that the fatal wound was inflicted by Driscoll, without any provocation, other than a threat to whip him if he abused his (Laing's) dog again. Driscoll, at last accounts, had not been arrested, although there are some half-dozen officers in pursuit. At midnight the inquest was still progressing. half-dozen officers in pursuit. quest was still progressing.

The Sovereign of Denmark Be-witched by a Woman. Another Leia Mentez in Europe

The correspondent of the New York Eccning Post, in a letter from Copenhagen, Denmark, da ted July 26th, says Frederic VII, of Denma's has been charmed by an unprincipled woman whom he has yielded not only his individual independence but the control of his government.

The Post's correspondent says: The Post's correspondent says:

The complications in which Denmark is now involved with ber German Duchles are not susceptible of a speedy or an honorable solution, if I may credit the reports of the dangerons influence acquired over the king by a woman who holds the same relation to him that Lola Montez once occupied with King Louis of Bavaria, and whose profligate career, which affords material for the scandal mongers of this capital has been related to me since my arrival here.

ince my arrival here.

This person is the Countes Danner, formerly the where the press is so countries Danner, formerly the mistress, but now the morganatic wife of Frederic VII., the reigning sovereign of Denmark. More scandal about this woman has found its way into print than you would suppose possible in a country where the press is so heavily fettered, and what is remarkable, it is for the most part literally true. I have said that this woman occupies a place similar to that once held by the ci divant Countess of Landsfield. I should do injustice, however, to that clever vagabond by comparing her in anglit but her profligacy to the Countess Danner. The latter is, after all, but a poor limitation of her prototype, who, in her heydey of power, possessed beauty, accomplishments, talents and tact, to which beauty, accomplishments, talents and tact, to which his Danish favorite can lay no claim.

The following brief biography la given of the lintious Countess: She was born at Copenhagen, where her falher She was born at Copenhagen, where her falher, one Rassmussen, exercised the calling of a bluck-smith. Like Lola Montez, with an early taste for notoriety, she became an actress. Expelled from the company in which she was employed, on account of her irregularities, she lived with a printer named Berlingk, who afterwards went with her to l'artis, where, like Lola Montez again, she lived on the Boulevard. Here, and subsequently at Elsinore, a little town from which she was at least diventage. ittle town from which she was at last ilriven av on account of her immoral life, she had at disferent times given birth to three children, by as many fathers. She adroitly contrived to escape the sentence of the Dauish law, which punishes such of fences by thirty weeks' imprisonment and a bread and water diet, and went to live with Berlingk, at Convenhagen, where on the coversion of a fire of her. openhagen, where, on the occusion of a fire at welling, the king saw her in a dramatic dis! at and so seductive did she uppear in his eyes, that he will violently in love with her, and asked her of Ber.

ingk, who agreed to the transfer for a proper con The Conntess, as may be seen, by the following, inderstands how to manage the royal old lecter for er own puposes:
At first Mme. Rasmussen was the king's inivires At first Mme. Rasmossen was the king's mosiress, but so well did she succeed in fascinating him that he subsequently married her, and made her Conntess Danner. She has never yet, however, dereit to present herself at Court. She is not a very standame woman, and has nothing in common with her namesake of Balzae's romance.

The king, now nearly fifty years of age, is a weak old man, worn out by dissipation, and completely in the new of this room. the power of this woman, in whose prescuce he nas often been seen to exhibit the most abject sub

nission.

The Danish termagant not only rules the king, but has the minister Scheele completely under her pondent of the St. Louis Republican writes house. Without a moment's hesitation he fire that the person dead. The neighbors then

The Richmond Whig thus hints at a possi ole movement, on the part of the slave States, to be re-annexed to England:

the memory and traditions of our people, when Eng-land was familiarly and endearingly spoken of a home. If the worst comes to the worst—and we THE CAMPAIGN COURIER!

Read the Truth

AND

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!

v all parties to involve the most momentous issues that have ever been decided upon since the forma lons, prejudices and ignorance of the people, have ecome a most formidable and dangerons party, fully of the danger that threatens them, and he np and doing in or ler, if possible, to avert the calami ty. The Louisville Courser, an Old-Line Whig paper, regards it a lits duty in the crisis to cast aside now in the field that has any pretensions to nation ality, and which has a formidable organization h very State in the Union. We have determined to he present position of parties they are the only Black Republicans. We intend to keep our read ers fully posted as to the condition of affairs, and will not publish a word or line for or against any

prate political intelligence the Courser will tand unrivalled. The Louisville WEEKLY Counjer will he sent subscribers from now until after the Presidential

Those who wish to seek and read the trnth are ances can be made by mail at our risk. The DAILY COURIER is sent by mail for any ength of time desired, at the rate of 50 cents pe W. N. HALDEMAN.

Conrler Bulldings,

Louisville, Kentucky.

51 and 53, Third street, near Main,

FLETCHER & BENNET DEALERS IN WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND PLATED GOODS, NO. 463 MAIN STREET, BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.. EXHIBITION NEAR LEBANON, MARION COUNTY, KY. KENTUCKY

FOURTH ANNUAL

Mechanics' Institute. IN LOUISVILLE, Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals, and Diplomas

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS MECHANICAND AND ARTISTS from every part of the Union are in issue of visitors on the cury, september 20th, at sections (...). We have the deposited after Taesday, September 20th, can e-aliered for competition or premium, but will be received or exhibition only; axcept such as the Committee shall be attisfied ware dispatched from a distance in lime to have eached the Exhibition Hall by the tday, but failed to arrive from naw slable detention. Articles designed for whithing only, will be abunited free of charge. Opportunity will be offere to Depositors on the last ought of the Exhibition, of disposing of their criticles et action or otherwise. ight of the Fabiliton, of disposing of their erricles at action or otherwise.

Articles seat from a distance must be carefully packed and directed "Kentucky atechanics" Institute, care of Carpana and the carefully packed and directed "Kentucky atechanics" for their information will addition with addition with addition with addition with addition with addition will be added to the control of the control o

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON! GREAT MARKING DOWN SALE OF DRESS SILKS, FANCY GOODS, LAWNS, AND EMBROIDERIES.

DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,

Fan store.

Rich Dress Silks, organally worth \$30, now for \$15.

Do de do, do do \$00, do \$10.

Do store do, do do \$10.

Do do, do do \$10 do \$10.

Elegan Parissan Robee, organally \$20, now \$50.

Do do do \$10.

Do do \$25.

Prinhol Bareges, worth \$10 and \$12. now cold for \$2.50. \$23. treges, worth \$10 and \$12, now cold for \$2 56 New York States and St oode in the same propertion.

DI-RKEE, HEATH & CO., 167 Fourth street,
jy25 daw between Market and Jefferson

Great Western Emporium. N. NUTTING GOULD. annfacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

LIGHTNING RODS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Also Dealer in Patent Right.
loit at 63. Third Street opposite Winker's City.

e. mh12 dxw6m N.NUTTING GOULD SMITH'S Improved Lightning Rods

the partic with not we impose the particle particle is with self as channa only manufacturer, and person having will get fail printed directions how to pat them as I have an occased on with any other manufactory.

I. M. SMITH, Manufacturer, Jadanous street, near Third, app d&wem TAXES! TAXES!! CALL end pay your State Taxes for 1956, now dan. I will be found in my effice, et the Cou t liousa, till 9 o'clock every morang.

ang? dim&w4

W. S. D. MEGOWAN, S. J. C.

LAW NOTICE.

HENRY PINTLE has retarned to the Har end formed a partnership with BLAND BALLARD, Esq. They will practice in the Cenrts at Lonsville, and in the Fed. OWEN'S HOTEL HAVING purchased the Lease, &c., of father-in-lew, W. R. Owen, a continual large patronaye hitherto beatowed on a respectfully splicited. No effort shall be eja

straily solicited. No enort about refitted throughton. The House is heing newly refitted through HENRY A. STEALEY,
Proprietor DR. GRAVES'S FAMILY MEDICINES. MBRACING his celebrated Agric P La to cure the Ague, Chille, and Inter-ail their complicated forms. Price 75 ce

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Respectially youre, 32 MORTON BERKLEY.
To Dr (', M Jackson. M. H. PIGG & CO. say: JAMES WARING said:

BARLEY! BARLEY! STEWART'S STOMACHIC BITTERS DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR

WANTED.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISVILLE, KY. ABRAM HITE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Willia

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE axercines of this firenah ag Institution of Commence on the first Monday of next Sep (1856), on which day a listedents ere desired to be

TERMS PER SESSION.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DIVARIANCE IN THE STATE OF THE ST SETSA CHARGES AT THE OPTION OF PARENTS. e per quarter.

L. D. Sine's Twenty-fourth Grand Gift Enterprise.

THIRTEEN PRIZES OF AMERICAN GOLD RANGING FROM \$50 TO \$500 EACH, THREE HUNDRED SPLENDID GOLD AND

SILVER LEVER WATCHES. Total Number of Prizes 1,500, WHOLE VALUE OF PRIZE 3, \$12,500. Tickets Limited to 15,000.

D. SINE would announce to his patrons and others, that his Twenty-fourth Grand Gift Enterprise will be drawn at St. Louin, No., on Monday, Sept. 15, 1856, on which occasion on a thousand six hundred dellars in American Gold, and \$19,00 worth of Jaweiry will be distributed to the ticket helders, making the total value of the priss \$12,500.

Among the pifts are:
One cash sift American Gold.
Una do do do 

circular explaining the manner of drawing, &c., with sent to any one who may order it. by responsible person who may desire to not an agen-letting me know what camber of trekath he can dis-se of, will be furnished with them, together with pre-mine. mmae. Singla tickete \$1, six tickete \$5, twalva tickate \$10; won'y-five tickate \$20, and in the latter proportion for Gery numbers.
All orders must be addressed to L. D. SINE, ber 379 to Lous, Mo., or to L. D. SINE, ber 1,398, Cincunsos and diawa PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET. BETWEEN NINTE AND TENTH. 

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT WE HAVE ON HAND ONE OF THE Largest and best Assortments of

Which we will take Pleasure in Show WE ARE DETERMINED TO FURNISH THE Best Articles that can be got, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
JOHN KITTS & CO., Main St. WINFIELD COTTAGE FOR The Farm of the late Benjaman F. Crutch-mald, on the Ohie river, in Boona county, Ky, thown as "Windeld Cottage," in officed for all sale. The Farm containe 1st acres, 10e in cultivation, the remainder well imported. The improvements are claim

Jefferson County Farm for Sale. 286 ACRES ON COUNTY LAND FOR SALE

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

FARR'S AGUE TONIC; QUININE SUBSTITUTE FEVER AND AGUE.

OR INTERMITTENT FEVER.



LOCUST GROVE SCHOOL

Higher branches, including Mathematics and Languages, ascinate and modern.

Board per quarter, of ten weeks (for how only,) invariably in advance.

Persons at a distance descring to nater popils, address lylitdow5wgw16

BEN. H. HARNEY, (Box 191.)

SCOTT COUNTY, KY.,

WATCHES JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND PLATED GOODS TO BE FOUND.

The brazen weather-oock is muticaless
Upon the low church-space;
And glitteringly bright
Hange 'game't the uprimag light
Like guardian cherubim sword of firet

The church-bell range; and while its peaceful notes Dis on the calm, still an,

reach trodden foot-paths in the valleys low, And on the low hill side, Where happy hamlets lie Ha sweet tranquility.— Where pure relation covered a bide. Through the low weeket come the gathering flock— Tread softly mong the graves— Enter the rusic doors, And, while the organ pours Forth its deepent depths meladious waves

Of sacred munc, tremulous and sad-While from the star of shrutbery

Peeps calmty in, they humbly kneel and pray An answer to the prayerful calls Descending from above: The spiril of the dove Securetts to breed about the sacred walls.

While here I sit, my childhood comes to me;
A lymn that tunidly grew faint
As the link years rolled on,
Till thad almost gune,
Once more salutes my soul—a sweet, pure plaint

From a dear hely voice I know in Heaven; I feel my sainted mothers name
Lac lightly on my brow,
And to me cometh new
The voice of prayer from the far spirit-land Thus there are seasons when the dreaming soul
Wakes to a drear reality;
Apart from worldly care
It breaths a bolter air.
And swells with conscious immortality.

A Melancholy Scene of Olden Times. The following affecting reminisence of an event which occurred between sixty and seventy years ago, is not to be found, as the writer believes, in any of the annals of Indian depredations on the frontier settlements of Kentneky, and as'the writer, then in his early teens, but now almost an octogenarian, has, nevertheless a vivid recollection of the material circumstance the sad affair, he now, by request, commits

It was, he believes, early in May, 1791 or '92. twas, he believes, early in May, 1791 or 92, when, about midnight, there arose a considerable storm of thunder, lightening and rain. The lightening was almost incessent like a constant blaze, accompanied with tremendous thunder and a copious shower of rain. It was not, however, of long duration; it was soon over, a dead calm succeeded and deep sleen ensued. seded, and deep sleep ensued.

succeeded, and deep sleep ensued.

A little before day, the voice of alarm was heard at the little yard-fence of fathar's cabin, erected, the year before, in Washington, now starion county. It was that of a runner after men to pursue the Indiana, who had, in the height of the story measured a family by the height of the storm, masacred a family by the name of Miller, on the North fork of the Rollingork, about eight miles from our residence, now Casey county. The circumstances were as

A man by the name of Harlan, next neighbor to Miller, was awakened by the storm; and though the thander and lightoning were unintermitted, he distinctly heard the crack of two rifles in the direction of his neighbor's house. He became too restless to resume his bed under these foreboding circumstances: and after the storm had abated, the moon occasionally appearing from under the flying clouds, he cautiously led his way until he stood between yard-fence and the river fronting Miller's door, which was open. No light was to be seen; no sound was heard. The stillness of death was

In a low voice, extending a little each time, he called "John Miller, John Miller, JOHN MALLER!" But there was no response, even from echo itself. Grossing the little fence, and stealthily pas-sing round to the back yard, there lay John Mil-

posed, to the front-door, and shot amidst the ghtening blaze, and retreating through the ack door, fell dead in his yard.

Harlan immediately withdrew, and soon the alarm was spread, far and near; so that by eight o'clock next morning there were forty men on the ground. with their well-tried rifles, ready attend to the dead, which, indeed, exhibited a melancholy spectacle—The husband and father dead in the yard; Mrs. Miller lying on her face next the floor; with her arm underneath, and her feet extending to the wide chimney-corner,

whither, it is supposed, she had fled in panic for salety. Being dragged forward, she was found in the position indicated as above, having been dispatched with the tomahawk and scalping knife. The two older children were dispatched by the same instruments. The little one in the cradle was scalped, the cradle fired, and its little mmed, the fire having abated ing spectacle to behold. In the meantime, the little cabin of this po

family was found plandered of all its most valuable effects, wearing apparel, bed-ticks emptied of their contents, bed-clothes, a bushel of meal, and even Mrs. Miller's side-saddle There were five Indians, and they packed themselves to the utmost of their ability. The poculiar circumstances under which this sad trans-action was perpetrated, their precipitate dorture under cover of night, not expecting the effect to bull the gavages into a headless se-To make themselves more secure, the Indian

as the pursuers correctly judged—directed their course to the point of a knob close by, which was almost literally covered with small, flat rocks, with no shrubbery or underbrush, except huckleberry bushes. It would seem utterly impracticable to follow five Indians on foot, in a single file, on rocks, too, where no foot print could be seen. This difficulty, however. print could be seen. This difficulty, however, There were two men is the company, brothers, and both of comparatively giant size. They were James and William Coppage. The former had the tact of trailing where no one clee could, the latter, with an eye like a buck, could brothers, with several others, formed the van to proceed a little ahead of the main body—James proceed a little shead of the main body—James to trail, and William to spy. They carefully ascended the little mountain—not a foot-print to be seen. What then? The skill of the pioneers found a remedy, and it was the only one. It had rained, you recollect, and, conacquently, the huckleberry saves had been settled to one position, all assuming the same color. The Indians, in passing along from one stepring stoneto another would nevertheless disunderside a little up, and these displayed a somewhat different color from those of their fellows that remained settled and undisturbed Guided by these dim signs, on they went, slowly but cautiously, and with unerring tread; when lo! about the middle of the afternoon, while descending a steep declivity, suddenly and un-expectedly a small column of smoke was dis-covered at the foot of the hill just below them. Fatigued and hungry no doubt, and unsus-pictous of danger, the Indians had halted for refreshment. Four were street. refreshment. Four were stretched on the ground, while the fifth was busily engaged in preparing something to eat. What now was to be done! To withdraw to the main body, or wait till they came up, might create alorm, and so the prize be lost. They, therefore, concluded to make the onset at once. The savage on foot was shot down, the rest sprang up with their rifles, and scattered off in different directions through the hrushwood, not without signs of blood, more or less, attending three of them. men did not follow them any further It was subasquently reported by a redeeme captive, that only one of this party ever arrive

at home. The wounded ones, it was supposed had died. It has generally been thought, if the rear could have been haited without discovery. and quiet arrangements made for flanking and surrounding these Indians while at their tempo rary camp, that every one of them might hav been secured without difficulty or danger. Bu it is more than proable the van was impatient, and desirous of having all the glory themselves Upon the whole, it was a well conducted, suc ressful affair, and should not be left to slumber or unknown.

OLD TIMES.

Mercer County, Feb. 16, 1850.

SPLECTING A PROFESSION .- "Joe, when yo ow ap do you mean to be a lawyer or keep a nicotionary store?"
"I haven't made up my mind, Tom, but ma wanta "Oh, don't be a minister, Joe, for you can't go circuses, then."
"I know that, Tom, but a minister, ma says, is e best profession. You know Mrs. Lovegrew ores Mr. Prettyface; wouldn't you like to be

"Perhaps I should, but then you can't drive fast

Fom acquiesced, and the juventies indulged in an

Telegraph operators occasionally have som ather singular messages brought to them for trans-masion. The following is a copy of one hande-into the Telegraph Office in Utica to be forwarded Third Epistle of John, 13 and 14 verses.

By referring to the text, it will be seen that there is quite a respectable letter contained in the verses designated, and a small amount of money

Horrible Traffic in Circussian Women-Infanticide in Tur-

There has been lately an unusually large number of recassians going about the streets of Constantino . Many of them no doubt belonged to the depu-lon which came to petition the Porte that their untry might be taken under the suscraimty of the country might be taken ninder the suseramity of the Sultan. A considerable portion, however, of the Circassians now in the capital have quite another mission than a political one to fulfill. They are here as slave dealers, charged with the disposal of the namerous parcels of Circassian girls that have been for some time pouring into this market. Percelving that when the Russians shall have re-occupied the coast of the Caucasse this traffic in white slaves will be over the Circassian dealers have reves will be over, the Circassian dealers have re ubled their efforts ever since the commencemen doubled their efforts ever since the commencement of the peace conferences to introduce into Turkey the greatest possible number of women while the epportunity of doing so lasted. They have been so successful notwithstanding the prohibition of the Porte, and the presence of so many of Her Majesty's ships in the Black Sea, that never perhaps, at any former period, was white human fields so there was the interest of the property of the period of the property o as it is at this moment. There is an absolu market, and dealers are obliged to throu glut in the market, and desicrs are obliged to throw away their goods, owing to the extent of the supply, which in many instances has been brought by steem under the British flag in former times a "good middling" Circassian girl was thought very cleap at £100, but at the present moment the same description of goods may be had for £5. In fact, creatures are cating their heads off, and must e creatures are eating their heads on, and most e disposed of at any sacrifice, however alarming adependently of all political, humane and Christian ijection to this abominable state of things, there re several practical ones which have even forced nemselves on the attention of the Turks. With w prices a low class of purchasers come into the tarket. Formerly a Circassian slave girl was pret narket. Formerly a Circassian stave girl was pret-ys size of being bought into a good family, where not only a good treatment, but often rank and for-tune awaited her; but at present low rates she may be taken by any hinxter who never thought of keep-nig a slave before. Another evil is that the dispo-sition to possess a Circassian girl at such a low price is so great in the minds of the Turks that many sells convert afford to keep several slaves have been of afford to keep several slaves have bee who caunot amora to keep several saves have been seending their blacks to market, in order to make room for a newly purchased white girl. The consequence is that numbers of black women, after being as many as eight or ten years in the samo hands have lately been consigned to the broker for disposal. Not a few of those wretched oreatures are in e quite unfit for belug soid. I have it on the rity of a respectable slave broker that at the nority of a respectable stave broker that at the sent moment there have been thrown on the ket innusually large numbers of negresses in the ily way, some of them even slaves of pashas and a drank. He finds them so unsaleable that he been obliged to decline receiving any more. A cle observation will explain the reason of this, h might appear strange when compared wit alne that is attached to an unborn black bab c value that is attached to an innorm mark and some slave countries. In Constantinopie it is event that there is a very large number of negressesting and having habitnal intercourse with their arkish masters—yet it is a rare thing to see a mutto. What becomes of the progeny of such incourse? I have no hesitation in saying it is got dof by infanticlie, and that there is hardly a family startly a when, infanticlie, is not prefected in

cases as a mere matter of course, and withou

Stamboul where infanticide is not prac

How to be Miseruble. Sit at the window and look over the way to yo Sit at the window and look over the way to your eighbor's excellent mansion, which he has recently nit and paid for, and sigh out, "O, that I was a ch man" Get angry with your neighbor, and aird you have not a triend lu the world. Shed a sar or two, take a walk in the burial ground, connually saying to yourself, "when shall I be hurled see?" Siga a note for your friend, and never foret your kindness; and every hour in the day whiser to yourself, "I wonder if he will pay that note." hink every body means to cheat you. Closely extince every bill you take, and doubt to being gennet, till you have put the owner to a great deal of coulde. Believe every shilling passed to you is but sixpence crossed, and express your doubts about xpence crossed, and express your doubts about g rid of it, if you should take it. Put confi getting rid of it, if you seem that the first confi-lence in nobody, and believe every man you trade with to be a rogue. Never accommodate, if you can possibly help it. Never visit the sick or afflict-ed, and never give a farthing to the poor. Buy as theap as you can, and screw down to the inwest mill. Grind the faces and the hearts of the unforite. Brood over your misfortune—your lack of nts, and believe at no distant day you will come want. Let the workhouse be ever in you and, with all the horrors of distress and povering you have the content we may so speak,) sick at heart and at variance. with all the world. Nothing will cheer or encounage you; nothing will throw a gleam of sunshing or a ray of warmth lute your heart. All will h as dark and cheerless as the grave. The Millionaire Butcher of Lon-

Mons. Wey, a French writer of distinction, who sassed some weeks in London, during the great extibition, has recently published in Paris his impressions, under the title of "The English at Home" of one occasion, while riding in an omnibus, he formed an acquaintance with a fellow passenger, from whom he derived many explanations of the strange things he saw. One of these we give—
"I addressed a few words to him concerning a gewind just order by two magnificent lorses.

to box, adorned with beautiful fringe, sat a
coated coachman, there was not a wrinkle la
hite cravat—his snowy gloves were spottess,

the volicle, on downy cushions, carelessly

a man without a coat bis arms bare bis n the volticle, on downy cushions, carelessly onnged a man without a coat, his arms bare, his leeves turned up to the shoulder—an apron with he corners turned up served him as a girdle—so hat the coachman looked like a gentleman driving turnechanic in his working dress. Mr. W. asked his leighbor who and what was the strange looking oo mapant of the carriage. 'The richest butcher luttondon,' was the reply. 'He is, returning, in his wan carriage, from the slaughter-house to his resilence. His forefathers were in the same husiness; disfather left him a fortune of more than two nillouss, and he, out of modesly follows his profession—a very honorable old onstom. This gentleman

CURIOUS LITIGATION .- In the Surrogate's Conr ew York, yesterday, the case of Black vs. Black as called up for argument on the application of the first wife of the late John Black, to have letfirst wife of the late John Black, to have letsof administration granted to the exclusion of
accound wife. It would appear that about twenyears since John Black had a wife and two chilen, and had also a flourishing sandy shop in the
wery, New York. His wife was infected with a
igious monomania, and came to New Jersey and
unded a sect of non-feminine women, and did not
lieve in the marriage state as a Divine institubelieve in the marriage state as a Divine instituion, and this sect they set up in New Jersey under
the name of "Perfectionists." Black, funding his
sife would not return to his home, and being himself amorously inclined, looked out for another, and
hen came to this State, where, by the laws of New
tersey, he was divorced. He then married Elizaseth, and after a long enjoyment of commbial biles,
lied in March last, leaving a widow and two sons to
livide his estate of \$25,000. About a month after
the old man's death the youngest son died, and Elitheth Black, the second wife, and the eldest son
shained letters of administration to the estate.—
The first wife then course in with her claims to oust
Elizabeth as unlawful, as the divorce was not bindng in New York State; and morower, she was not
served, as she alleges, with the process. The
sheriff swears that he served the papers, and it is
sugged that the laws of sister States should be regued that the laws of sister States sh pected. It is a curious case and has not yet bee ecided.—Newark Adv. July 10.

FLORENCE NICHTINGALE .- This angel-woman hose noble nature and self-sacrificing humanities ave shed such lustre on her sex and country, has relatives of those whose last hours her gen istering had soothed New York Times, 8th inst.

Expense of Shaving.

Lynn Bard furnishes the Boston Transcri with the following statistics of shaving: Suppose a man begins to shave at seventeen, an Suppose a man begins to shave at seventeen, and continues the practice until he is slxty; it will be found that he has shaved fifteen thousand seven hundred times. Going to the barbor's, stopping and returning, cannot be estimated at less than half an hour, which, at ten working hours a day, will consume two whole years! At six centsfor each time, the amount will be \$942, enough to build an ornamented cottage, or pay his board for vix years! And all for a custom, the utility of which is by no means positive. Some emhent physiologists tell as it is decidedly injurions. Wearing the beard is not with us a "question;" we are satisfied of its propriety, and it will require something more to the purpose A "DUBL" IN OLDEN TIMBS .- In this connec

ion perhaps the following paragraph, dished up by the London Weekly Chronicle from the New York Evening Post, of December 13th, 1805. nay not be uninteresting: On Friday last the well-known Leib, one of th

On Friday last the well-known Leib, one of the representatives of Pennsylvania, and the leader of the Jusane party, and Joseph H. Nicholson, one of the representatives of Maryland, met in the Congress lobby about one o'clock, when Leib Immediately called Nicholson a liar; and thereupon Immediately commenced one of the best fought battles recorded in the annuals of Congressional puglism. The fight continued till the sixty-fourth ronud, when Leib received such blows as deterred him from again facing his man. He protracted the fight, falling after making a feelie hit. In the ronnd which ended the fight, those who backed him advised him to resign, which he did after a combat of one hour and seventeen minntes. The combatants were both very mach beaten.

SWINDLE IN NEW ORLEANS .- The Piegyun,

A telegraphic despatch was yesterday sent down to the Balize, anthorizing the arrest of an indi-vidual who took passage on board of the steamer Gra-nada, and who, it is alleged, succeeded in swindling a marcanile firm of the size, and of the headers. moved, viz:

"I have many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write to thee,
But trust I shall shortly see thee and we shall wheak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends realiste from a house in Havana, which is said to have been frandulently used by the salute thee. Greet the friends by name."—3d John,

The Coup d'etat in Spain.

The Insurrection in Madrid-Its Riss, Progress, and Suppression.

According to our correspondents, the insurrection on the 14th was the most formidable that has ever been wituessed in Madrid. It had been prepared for some time by the leaders of the revolutionary parties, who only awaited a favorable occasion, and who adopted their bast measures when ionary parties, who only awaited a lavorable occalon, and who adopted their last measures when
hey saw that the ministry was on the point of disolution. The revolutionary parties, composed of
Democrats and demagones, knew that they could
alculate on the active assistance of the most
laring portion of the National Guard, and also on
the moral aid of the municipality of Madrid and of
the provincial deputies. Events justified their
houses these fourths of the militia took part in the be provincial deputies. Events justified their the three-fourths of the militia took part in the hopes—three-forths of the milita took part in the lusurisection, with arms of all kinds and abundant musitions of war. The artillery of the militia was likewise placed at the disposal of the insurgents. The latter established themselves solidly on the points they deemed most favorable for their project. They took possession of the Ministry of the Interior and of the Royal Theatre, situated in the Rue d'Orient converte to the palace. They likewise oc. They took possession of the Ministry of the Interior and of the Royal Theatre, situated in the Rue d'Orient, oppeaite to the palace. They likewise oconjied the Pherta del Sol and the Plaza Mayor, on which they had placed fourteeu cannon. The north of the town was occupied by other hands, formed of the dregs of the populatiou, supported by the voltigeurs of the National Guard. To combst the Insurrection, Marshal O'Donnell had at his command about 10,000 infantry, 5,000 or 6,000 cavalry, and a numerous artillety. He knew, however, that he could depend on the idelity and solidity of his troops, and around him were numerous officers, amongst whom were Marshal Concha, General Serrano, Captain-General of Madr. General University, and General University. He divided his strength into three corps; the first, which he commanded, was formed of half of the infantry and artillery; the second, composed of the other half of these forces, was under the orders of Marshal Concha; General Unice commanded the three corps composed of cavalry. Concha occupied the eastern part of the town, including the quarters Prado and Retire, a point which communicated in a direct line with the licadquarters of Oreannell, but the street of Alcala, the olading the quarters Prado and Retire, a point which communicated in a direct line with the leadquarters of O'Donnell, by the street of Alcala, the Poerta del Sol, and the grand street; but these streets were barricaded and occupied by the National Gnard, who concealed themselves in the houses, from which they fired on the troops. The two marshals could alone effect a juncture by driving the insurgents from their principal line into the parthern and southern marters. This was the first the Insurgents from their principal line into the northern and southern quarters. This was the first operation directed by O'Donnell, and which was effected at the sacrifice of much blood. This struggle, which commenced on the 15th(!) in the morning, lasted the whole of that day. The army had guined ground, foot by foot, but the insurgents held good on several points. Of a sudden, the insurgents occupying the Ministry of Interior, hoisted the white flag, as a signal of submission. The appearance of this flag increased the ardor of the troops, and prohag, as a signal of submission. The appearance of this flag increased the ardor of the troops, and produced a contrary effect on the insurgent militia. The leaders imagined themselves to be abandoned by their men, whilst the latter believed in the treason of their leaders. Both were discouraged, and the rouse hecame general. Those who persisted in the revolt withdrew to the fortified points occupied by the hands of Pucheta, in the Toledo quarter, and the revolt withdrew to the fortified points occupied by the hands of Pucheta, in the Toledo quarter, and towards the north, defended by the companies of the voltigenrs. On the 16th all these bands were attacked by the royal troops, who had maintained the positions conquered in the struggle of the 15th. At 3 o'clock, the insurgents at the north were dis-persed in their turn, and the arms of the Queen had htained a decisive victor;. The losses of the army were great, though they are not exactly known; those of the insurgents were even more considerose of the insurgents were even more co those of the insurgents were even more considerable. The troops gave no quarter. On both sides artilicry was employed, and many palaces, hotels, and private houses will bear for a long time the traces of the round shot which has struck them. The hospitals are full of wounded. Marshal O'Donnell had anticipated a great battle and a victory dearly purchased. He had made his provisions for about and had acquainted the Oneen with his dearly purchased. He had made his provisions for a sheek, and had acquainted the Queen with his views. Had this misfortune occurred, the Marshal would have left Madrid with the remainder of his troops, excerting the Queen, whom he would have defended to the last; he would have marched towards the northern p. ovlnees of Spain, towards the frontier of France. The Queen remained in her palace, watching the incidents of the struggle, encouraging her defenders by word and by her prepalace, watching the incidents of the struggle, encorraging her defenders by word and by her presence. Her attitude was calm, in spite of the angulah of her soni. Marshall O'Donaell displayed great and precious qualities in these terrible circumstances. His plan of battle was skillfully conceived; he carried it out with rare sang frond and remarkable intrepidity. He was very well seconded by Marshal Concha. Everybody performed his duty. Marshal Espartero did not show hinself.

LOSS OF MEN IN THE INSURRECTION. The casualties of the troops are estimated at be tween 40 and 50 killed, and 150 wonnded. The loss so of the lasurgents were not yet known. One of the regular battallons which suffered most, the is the regular battalions which suffered most, the 1st hattallon of artillery, had 45 men hors de combat. The royal troops engaged consisted of thirteen battallions, with 50 pieces of artillery, hu all about 16,000 men. The cavalry composed of 2,000 men, was enaployed ontside the gates in keeping up the communications between the three corps into which the royal forces were divided. Nineteen thousand muskets, and a considerable quantity of pistols, sabres, lances, &c., had been surrendered by the National Quards, and Inhabitants of Madrid. The 57,000,000 reals in speels forwarded from France by the Spanreals in specie forwarded from France by the Span-ish Credit Mobelier Companyto the Government had the Palace during the insurrection.

[From the Madrid Epoca, July 18th.] TAB QUEEN DURING THE CONFLICT. At 7 o'clock on Monday evening, at the m playing a courage beyond all praise, quitted her regal palace, and accompanied by her august con-sort, by her ministers, her generals, and the other servants of the State, who, at that painful time, offered their own breasts to serve as a protecting shield for their Queen, passed in review the troops and that part of the National guard which defended the palace. Her Majesty with a masculne courage ndvanced as far as the Arch of the Armeria. Her presence produced a great effect on the troops, by whom she was welcomed enthusiastically. Her presence produced a great effect on the troops, by whom she was welcomed cuthuslastically. Her majesty, with maternal solicitude, visited the wounded; and yesterday, again, she showed herself on the balcony of the palace, at the hour when the san was hottest, without even covering her head with a parasol, to sakute the generals and officers of brigade, commanded by the brave general Ros de Olano; and whon lifer Majesty took the infant Princess of Astuticals here were to prepare to the soldlers. whon her arms to present her to the soldlers, the enthusiasm of these rose to the numest pitch. Yes terday, a number of military and civil officers requested the favor of kbsing Her Majesty's hand which was lumediately granted them; and at sl

> THE CAPITOL APTER THE CONFLICT. MADRID, Sunday, July 27, 1856.

Workmen have been engaged since this morning constructing the barricades.

Circulation is everywhere re-established. The
city police have resumed their beats, and walk with
the same slonch as usual slong the foot-pavement.
Ali the shops are open. The public vehicles are
beginning to run as before.

The crowd is directed to the principal centres of
the insurantian. The coursen have seriously in

the insurrection. The cannon have seriously in ured a good many honses, chiefly the Hotel Med geauce are feared, if the most vigorous measures be not taken at once to prevent them. There is a rumor afloat that the Captain-General of Madrid, Serrano-Dominguez, in passing this morning along the afrect of Hortaleza, lu company with his wife and an aid-de-camp, narrowly escaped a shot by which the aid-de-camp was killed. Notwikistanding this, confidence has gained strength during this afternoon.

puting on their behalf with generous energy, and demanding the postponement of their late, whet the soldiera were going to shoot them under the gateway of the residence occupied by the Company of the Credit Mobilior. One of them still held in his hand a musket yet heated by the shot which had just killed one of the soldiers' comrades.

The following in regard to land warrants we copy from the Washington Star:
Since our report of the 1st inst., the snpply has been greatly incressed, and prices have declined 3 cents per acre. Heavy lots were lying in New York and bere limited at \$1 per acre, and the market havand here limited at \$1 per acre, and the market hav-ling reached that point during the past fex days, this fact, taken in connection with the passage through the flouse of another bill granting one and a half million of acres of land for railrond purposes has brought about the sudden decline. Most of the dealers here and in New York refused to buy yes-terday, and others jurchased reductantly at quota-tions. The bill pending before Congress to make land warrants receivable for the reserved sections on railroad grants and at public sales, was intended on railroad grants and at public sales, was intende 160 acre warrants, 49 acre. 1 01@ 120 acre warrants, acre...

1 1000 1 14 New TRIPLE STAR.—Mr. Alvan Clark, of Boson, has recently discovered that Mn Hersulis is a
reple star. The discovery was made with an obet glass of seven and three-fourth huches apertune,
hich the discover had just completed. The comonents have since beeu chiserved and measured by
ir. Bond, at Cambridge, and it will be an object of
terest to astronomers. Mr. Clark thinks it inis prescut position, or it would have sooner arrest-d the attention of observers. Struve has published n observation of it as a double star, as lute as 1851; t with no ailusion to its true character.

A Good Excuss.—A juror's name was called by he clork. The man advanced to the judge's desk nd said:
"Judge, I should like to be excused."
"Judge, I should like to be excused."
"It is impossible," said the Judge decidedly.
"But, Judge, if you knew my reasons."
"Well, sir, proceed," continued the Judge.
"Well, Judge, if I must say it, I'vo got the itch.

The Judge, who was a very sober man, solemnly

AGRICULTURAL.

Potatoe Fly-Cuntharis Vittata. This insect has been unusually destructive to he potate crop in many parts of the country tho present season. We have seen in the papers requent enquiries what it is, and whether there s any effectual way of checking its ravages in the fields and gardens.

it is an insect that frequently attacks potatoe matoes, beets, &c., in dry seasons. It is nown under the name of cantharis vittata. In medical practice it is found equal to the anish fly in all its properties. In this respect was noticed in a memoir by Dr. Isaac Chapann, of Burks county, Pennsylvania, in the New York Medical Repository, in 1805. Dnring the war of 1812 Spanish flies roso to an extravagant price, and at length could not be nad at all in some parts of the country. This mercency led to the extensive use of the potato fly, above named, in the Eastern hospitals, spensaries, and in private practice.

The fly is about three-quarters of an inch in ength, black, with a white stripe on each wing. t is a voracious eater, and when it appears in arge numbers, as we have seen it in sever parts of Kentucky and Missouri the present eason, it will devour the leaves from a whole field of potatoes in a few days. Remedy .- As soon as they make their appear

nce, sprinkle air-slacked lime on the plants in the morning while the dew is on. It is also said that merely going over the field and giving tho vines a slight shaking with a slim stick or pole they will readily fall to the ground and never rise to the plant again. We have never seen this remedy tried, but

have no doubt but it will be found effectual, as the insect, from over-eating, is exceedingly clumsy and inactive.

Farms.

Premiums for the best Conducted We have before us the fists of premiums to awarded at the First Annual Fair of the Kenncky State Agricultural Society, and also the remium lists of several of the most prominent ocal Agricultural and Mechanical Associations in Kentneky. These societies all offer most beral premiums on all classes of stock, farm products and almost every variety of manufactured erticles and the State Society has offered a large number of premiums for the hest essays or reeding the various kinds of farm stock and on almost every product of the soil, but none of the ocictics have offered premiums for the best managed farms. This is one of the most important easures that could occupy the attention of on State and county societies. A farmer may, by hance, or even by well directed labor grow a goo rop of corn, wheat or hemp, and still he a loose areless farmer. But to farm profitably, a well stablished and well directed system of farm nanagement must be maintained, and that this nay become general and contribute to the happi ness of the farmers, and increase the wealth and rosperity of the country, we regard it as one of he considerations that should not be overlooked by these societies. We presume this is an oversight, or we should now find handsome rewards offered by the State and county societies for the best conducted farms. This custom we believe universally prevails with the older established societies in the county. Preniums are offered and a committee is appointed who visit the various farms entered for premiums during the cason and make their reports at winter meetings of the society. We hope the several societies in the State

will bear this subject in mind at their meeting for next year.

Strawberries-Fall Planting. It is the practice of many writers to recon nend setting out strawberry plants in Augus and September. We have repeatedly set plants in the fall as well as in the spring, and from long experience we are satisfied that it is altogether best to defer the planting until spring. If the ground is then well prepared, it is easily kept the plants will entirely cover the ground, and will be strong and well rooted, and will afford the following spring a full crop of fruit. But when planted in the fall the plants will not be come sufficiently rooted to always withs and the win-ter, or give off new strong plants from runners afford fruit the next spring, and the ground will easily be put in suitable order to insure a vigor ous growth of the plants.

From the time the plants begin to grow in the

ring up to the flowering time, is the most suit scason to set the plants. [From the New York Tomes.]

Startling Corruption Among English Bishops. e two richest Bishops in England bave bee of Durham and of London. The income exceeded, for several years, forty thousand ds sterling per annum, independent of cost ices and pickings of various kinds. This was, tall it all in all, a pretty pleasant stipend for the ministers of Him who preached, above all things, lowliness and poverty to his disciples. This yearly increasing gorge of wealth at last roused public indignation in England, and in 1835 a Royal Commission was appointed to consider the revennes of the dioceses, in order to more equal their distribution. Of this board, to decide their income, the Bishops of London and Durham were members, and colly determined what their own and brother Hishop's incomes should be. That of London was fixed in ten thousand British money a year—that of Durham at eight. The principles adopted by the commission was, that the balance of thirty thousand pounds income from each diocese should be banded l in all, a pretty pleasant stipend for the mini ounds income from each dlocese should be hand; see to them, to be applied to the erection urches and the augmentation of sundry sna sings, where the elergymen had not sufficient to stain life. It appears, however, as now electrons. renerable Commissioners, hy a little slight amounted, in the case of the Bishop of London, teighteen thousand pounds a year, and in that c Durham to thirteen thousand. This was, in on case, eight thousand pounds a year more, and it the other five thousand a year more, thau the Bishops decided themeables as a "Editor," the bishops decided themeables as a "Editor," the substitute of the substitute ham for twenty-five years, the period since their appointments, one might really imagine that they
might have laid np sufficient to save themselves
from absolute want during the years they may survive. Dubtless they have. The last Archbishop,
of York left real estate to the value of £147,000,
and the last of Canterbury to the amount of £120,
one, and we might cite columns of English hishops
who have left sums scarcely less enormous. Yet
do we find that those venerable ecclesiastics, who,
by their lives as well as doctrines, are bound to teach
the faithful how to renounce the pomps and vanities
of this wicked world, now that they are on the eve
of forsaking all, and retiring by reason of age and

hand an Unsuccessful Lover. band an Unsuccessful Lover.

We hriefly annunced in our Tucsday evening's Issue the elopement of a young and beautiful lady of this city, with a well-known married man, also of Memphis. So quiet had the matter been kept by the frleuds of the parties, that our information of the elopement was not obtained until the runaways had actually returned to the city. The young fady's story is that she knew not that her lover was a married man, and knowing the objection her family had to her marriage, she consented to the proposed elopement, with the helief that she was to be married to her companion on arriving at a convenient

accede to his foul wishes; but her virtue was proof against his wiles.

After a day and a half of unsuccessful pleading, the man confessed his villainy, and pledging himself to see the lady safe home again pure and virgin as when she left, sho accepted his escort, and both mutually agreed to have the matter kept as quiet as possible. The parents of the girl received their penitent daughter to their arms, and the man returned to his own house, with, perhaps, a hetter opinion of female virtue than he before entertained. Singular chough, the gentleman's wife has no knowledge of the transaction, and believes that her hushand was absent on a mere business trip. Thus has

To the of Whigs Maryland.

In response to the communications received rom many of my brother Wilgs, I deem it my rivilege, in this manner, to counsel with all in lation to the course which patriotism and duty ould seem to indicate as proper in the present ooliti-al crisis. No lover of his country whose judgment is

abiased by party zeal and uncontrolled by orthern or southern fanaticism can fail to see nd deprecate the pending danger to the Union. untry and her institutions is to provide for ir safety. The life of the nation is in danger. t must be saved; then, and not till then, will ermissible to us to discuss our differences of cinion upon minor subjects. I say that the life of the Union is in dauger,

occause, for the first time in our history, a party has been formed composed exclusively of eiti-zens of one section of the country, bound to-gether by the single bond of an alliance for Tensive warfare against the other section. Tha the success of such a party would imperit the Union has been recently demonstrated by an address of Mr. Fillmore, and will, it is submitted, apparent to all who will bestow a moment's ideration upon the existing posture of alitical affairs The value of the slave property of the South

not less than two thonsand millions of dollar

a sum equal to the value of all the other operty in the United States, as shown by the ist census. This property is not only recognised ut so far gnarantied by the constitution as to appose upon the federal government the duty o estoring to his owner the slave who may esonto another State or Territory of the Un tates. For years past this constitutional obli-ation has been not only repudiated by som the non-slaveholdin, States, but politic arties have been organized in all with the rowed object of liberating the slave, and thus not only depriving the South of this vast amount of property, but subjecting it to all the horrors which would necessarily result from such consummation. In addition to all this, whilst c abolitionists on the one hand openly avow eir opposition to the constitution and their esire to destroy a government which imposes digations repudiated by them, on the other and many southern men, goaded by the in on their feelings, their property, and their institutional rights, express the belief that the lerests of the South would be more effectually tected by a separation of the slave from the -slaveholding States, and therefore rathe enote than interpose to prevent a result alamitous. We have hitherto visregarded the anger which such a state of feeling and such a arse of action would indicate as most imm ent, because we have assumed that such senti-nents and action could only be attributed to a nail minority of our northern brethren. But ow, when this sectional exasperation has been made available for the inanguration of a party calling itself Republican, under whose banner for the first time in the history of the country this sectional opposition to southern rights and interests have united in nominating, with alleged obabilities of success, a purely sectional tick t for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the the reality of the threatened danger; we can not but feel that the success of such a part would be the death knell of the Union. Th unpatriotic purposes of his sectional party are but too manifest. Many of its supporters avow their object and purpose to be disnnion, and have even gone so far in the madness of their fanaticism as to descerate the flag of our puntry by obliterating from its constellation of fifteen stars which represent the slavehold ing States, and displaying as their party banne hat flag with but sixteen of its stars remaining o represent the sixteen non-slaveholding State

re not ignorant of the inevitable result. The Whigs of Maryland, whom I have th honor to address, need no proof to convince the the success of this sectional party. They each and all know that the election of Mr. Fremont, and ne administration of the government by him ipon the principles of his party, would nece arily occasion a dissolution of the federal Unio which they have been taught to look as the osperity and happiness. I have known the Whigs of my Si

t is manifest that those who disavow the obje

ng, I estimate their patriotism too highly, we associated with them too intimately, to su se it necessary for a moment to offer an arg nt to them in behalf of their country. appreciate as fully as I could depict the horrors f disunion; they will see the loss of national trength, the internal dissensions, the fatal check ization and freedom, the contempt of such a calamity. The Whigs of Maryland, ther music than that of the

ism and preserve our country from the dangers

You are aware that this Republican party, You are aware that this Republican party, which we all agree must be put down at all hazards, is opposed by two other party organizations: the American, headed by Messix. Fillmore and Donelson, and the Democratic, led on by Messis. Buchanan and Breckinridge. You will recollect that Mr. Fillmore, prior to his rent visit to Enrope, ahandoned the Whig party and became a member of the former of these organizations, which boasted that it had risen pon the downfall of the Whig party, and which roclaimed that the corruptions of the Whig and Democratic parties constituted the neces-sity of its existence. You know that he and Andrew Jackson Donelson have heen nominated by this party (not by the Whig party) for the Presidency and Vice Pressdency, and you will dmit that the principles of proscription because f religious opinions, and other reputed tenets of this new party, are in direct antagonism with the principles of that good old Whig party to which we are still attached, and which has been handoued by Mr. Fillmore. It is not my object an party, since the secession of its abolition dherents, a fair claim to nationality; nor to deny e patriotism and virtue of Mr. Fillmore, nor his ninent qualification for the office of Chief the patriotism and virtue of Mr. Filh But I do deduce from them the Magistrate. But I do deduce from them the necessary conclusion that, as Whigs, we owe no party allegiance to Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, members and nominees of the American party. Ideduce the conclusion that, as Whigs we are not only at liberty, but that as patriots we are bound, by every obligation to our country and posterity, to throw aside, on the one hand, the feelings of hostility which Mr, Fillmore's descrition of our party would be calculated to party, and to ask ourselves but one question which of the two national organizations offers the best guarantee of success in crushing out of xistance this new and monstrous sectional pardo not propose to examine the relative claims of the two national parties or their nominees to our support. It is not, in my judgement, permissiin the present crisis to interpose our indivi ual differences of opinion upon minor que It is sufficient for us to know that the eleeither national nominee would secure the Union and the only question permitted by patriotism is whether our support of the one or the other would more certainly prove successful! But before I proceed to this inquiry, having shown that no political allegiance to Messrs Fillmore and Donelson will interpose to preven he fair exercise of our judgment on that side

ropose briefly to inquire whether there is any nominees, if after the investigation we shall believe that our vote in their favor would more certainly secure the safety of our country. It udiscriminately advocating the same principles and measures. Not only is there no prin ne to mes and Democrate acting together for the benefit of their common country, but it is confidently submitted that upon the only vital question—that which now agitates and endangers he country—the two parties fully accord. The Whig and Democratic platforms upon the slavery mestion in eighteen hundred and fifty-two were dentical; and, there being no Whig nominees before the people, it might be suggested that consistency would rather require than oppose he support of the Democratic nominces ow recurs, which of the two national organiza-

Every Maryland Whig will be bound by every tie of duty to vote as his judgment shall decide

his broad land any votes which will not be eas by national, conservative citizens, and it is to be regretted that in this crisis that vote should be divided between two national candidates, whilst the entire auti-national vote will be concentrated upon the sectional nominee. To judge of the parties. It must not escape your recollection that upon the nomination of Messrs. Fillmoro and Donelson a large majority of the northern delegates seceded from the convention, declared the same journal adds:

ality of the supporters of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, and I submit the inquiry for the honest decision of those to whom this paper is addressed, what non-slaveholding State can this national branch of the American party, thus shorn of the larger partion of its original strength, promise its nominees! Let the Whigs of Maryand ponder upon the view of this subject I have

federacy. I deduce from these facts the nation-

no one of them will say that a single non-slaveholding State is certain for Fillmore and Donelson. Time, I think, will develop the fact that Messes Fillmore and Donelson will be left withont an electoral ticket in most of the free States, and it is at any rate the deliherate conviction of my judgment that they will not earry a single non-slaveholding State in the Union. If I am ight, or even approximate the truth in the view have taken, it will necessarily follow that any nservative vote for the American nominees North will be equivalent to a vote for Mr. Fre-mont, as it will be a vote taken from Mr. Buchann, his only real competitor. It is clear, then, that to the South alone ca

lriends of Messrs, Fillmore and Donelson ook for the probable chance of an electoral voterand it is to the States of Maryland, Tennessee Kentucky and Missouri, that they profess to look with the greatest hope of success. It is manifest that, if this hope were realized, it might, indeed, prevent the election of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge by the people, but it would only throw the election of President into the House Representatives, composed as that House now Does not the election of this same House after a contest of two months, of a Black Re-publican Speaker, admonish us of the danger of such an experiment! Who can doubt that our political fahric would be shaken to its very founda-tions by this election of President being thrown upon the present House of Representatives!— On the other hand, is it not certain beyond the ontingency of a doubt, that the vote of the State ndicated for Mr. Buchanan, when added to that o he other southern States woul I secure his election and the consequent safety of the Union! It is obvious that in this condition of the canvass the on y serious contest is that between Fremont and Bachanan; that the only possible result that the nost sanguine of the friends of Fillinore an Donelson can hope to attain is to carry the contest into the House of Representatives. Who can conceive anything more fatal to the peace of the country, more insane in political action, than such a course of conduct leading to such a result! Suppose Mr. Fillmore to reach the House of Representatives with the votes of four or five State (his nimost possible strength.) no man can seriously contend that he would be elected President, and assert that under sue be found hold enough to assert that under sue elected President, and assuredly few will circumstances, he ought to be. The only effect, then of giving the electoral vote of any portion of the South to Mr. Fillmore would be to transfer the contest between Mr. Buchanan and Fre nont from the hustings to the House of Repre cutatives; and the danger to our country, no sufficiently menacing, would, in that event, be appalling indeed. Who can contemplate the contribute of such a contingency without feel-ing that he would be a traitor to his country it of failed to exert every possible offert to avert so fol a calamity

all who believe with me that the election of mont would be the death-knell of the Un or nontwould be the death-knell of the Union onnite in the support of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge, and I shall sustain their election of the best of my ability. Whilst I concede hat there are certain principles hitherto professed the party which nominated them that cannot re nstitutional rights of the South the platform s in accordance with that of the party which ow address, and to whose kind favor I owe the nor of holding the seat I now occupy, and which I shall cease to hold after the 4th of Mare next by the fiat of that party to which Mr. Fill ore has attached himself, and which is now ominant in the legislature of my native State Let Maryland Whigs remember that the poitical battle now being fught is one of the deep est interest to them; and the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the South is the issue tenered to the American people by the Democrat arty, and (as the Whigs have no can at party alone; that upon this issue the Repub n party have staked the Union and in such a hat upon such an issue, they must be true to thos who are doing battle in our hehalf. It would be ndeed sad if, in such a contest, the conservative trength of the country should not be united; if ould be as strange as sad if, in such a contes outhernmen should not be found battling shou er to shoulder for the maintenance of their own

onstitutional rights.
In thus accomplishing what I I clieve to be duty I shall be inexpressibly gratified if I shall find myself sustaired by the approval of my felwhich we shall remain at perfect liberty to recog necceded in a very in our beloved country.

THOMAS G. PRATT.

From the Paducah Democrat.1 Horrible Murder-A Young Girl Outraged and Killed.

On Thesday last, a daughter of Mr. Anson iving about 14 miles from Paducah, near the

We have seen a subscription passing round among onr citizens, with nesrly \$300 subscribed on it, which is to be offered as a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer. The murderer is an Iudian, or Mexican, dark, copper color; low, and rather heavy set. Has straight lifack hair, and speaks Spanish.

Since the above was put in type, the murderer has been arrested near Mayfield, and was hrought to Paducab this morning and lodged in jull.

The New York Elopement Case The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows respecting the daughte of the New York ex-Collector of Customs and

York in company, and under circumstances well calentated to give rise to disagrecable scandal.— The same party stopped for a few days in Pari ander circumstances little casculated to relieve

estion as to the Missouri election is, what is the uplexion of the Legislature with reference to he struggle that will be made to elect Cal. Bentou to the U. S. Senate next winter. The Missouri Kepublican says: our kepumean says:
Strictly classified, there will be four parties

e Legislature; but it is possible that they mandergo a change before the meeting of that body the Presidential election takes place in November

YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON .- It appe they have had several cases of yellow fever a Charleston, South Carolina The News, of Sat

The Board of Hoalth reports one death—that of a seaman—from yellow fever, in the Marine Hospital, with several other suspected cases. We understand that there are cases of yellow fever both in the Marine and Roper Hospitals. They have all, except one, been traced to importation. It is too early to decide whether the disease has assumed or will assume that the case of the case

unced that Senator Geyer, Whig, from Mis souri, will, in a day or two, declare his intention

XXXIVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION,

Wednesday's Proceedings. WASHIN TON, August 13 -SENATE .- A me was received from the President in answer to the resolution calling for information relative to the protocol of the Peace Congress in regard to priva-

ering.

The Senate was in executive session more than here hours to-day, and ratified the treaties with Austria and Baden for the extradation of criminals; and Nicaragua, the latter made with the former The treaty with the Sandwich Islands was con-

The freaty with the Sandwich Islands was considered hat not finally acted upon.

Official documents show that Honduras has refused to receive the United States Commercial agent until indubitably convinced of the anthenticity of the commission, but permitted him to remain, provided his conduct furnishes no ground of complaint relative to the question which agitates hat part of Central America, against the allibrahat part of Central America, against the Milbhsers who have violently seized on Nicaragua.

The Senate discussed and passed, by a vote of 35 against 11, the bill regulating the compensation of nembers of Congress.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—The House passed the hill extending the patent for the Adams printing press, by 40 marging the patent for the Adams printing press, by 40 marging the patent for the Adams printing press, by 40 marging the patent for the Adams printing press, by 40 marging the patent for the Adams printing press, by 40 marging the patent for the Adams printing press, by 40 marging the patent for the Adams printing press, by 40 marging the patent for the Adams printing press.

The Senate's amendment to the legislative, ex

Mr. Pennington would never vote a dollar to stain those indictments for treason, or uphold the ogus legislature. Mr. Fletcher said the courts only could deterinine whether those individuals were guilty or in-ocent. He thought the House were poorly em-doyed in seeking to nullify indicial proceedings by legal enactment. He should like to know whether dr. Pennington or his friends were afraid of the

onrts.

Mr. Pennington—I am afraid of the courts of tansas. Does the gentleman of Virginia believe my of the parties are guilty of treason in the Terory?
Mr. Letcher replied in the affirmative. They

Mr. Letterer replied in the amrinative. They have solemily sworn to subvert the government.
Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was satisfied that no person now in prison, under arrest in Kansas for treason, would be prosecuted or punished.
Mr. Knukel wished to know how Mr. Campbell became a recipient of information denied to other continuous. Mr. l'ennington's amendment was agreed to-

various ineffectual efforts were made further to During those proceedings Mr. Grow spoke of the ents in Kansas, in connection with its courts, as lisgrace to humanity, and insisted that the limita-

on of the approprlation could be made without : Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said if Judge Lecompto Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said if Judge Lecompter ras properly reported there was not a shadow for the charge of treason. The House had not reached the point when a revolutionary remedy was justifia-de. It was childish in the extreme to withhold the ppropriation from the Kansas courts, when the nuclinery by which the government carries on its presence in the averted.

Mr. Knnkel sald he had a right to know whence Mr. Campbell derived his information that there will be no prosecutions in Kausas.

Mr. Campbell replied, it was well known that he had no sympathy with the present administration, nor with the party which brought these wrongs on the country by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He repeated he knew and believed that these men arrested in Kansas on the charge of treason for a violation of the laws of what is termed a hours.

Mr. Letcher said, the President had no more righ Mr. Letcher said, the President had no more right to discharge the Ind. eted parties in Kansas than if they were detained in Virginia.

Mr. Campbell remarked, he had received no official communication, but believed the prosecutions vould not be earn' d on to the extent of treason.

Mr. Stan'on put no faith in the Executive pronise, and would not therefore so legislate.

For one, he should adhere to the proviso, disregular all consequences.

gislature, would not be presecuted to punis

in him hy givin; the source of his informa

irding all consequences. Mr. Orr sald, while he had no official informatio communicate to the House, he had no doubt o supposition that Mr. Campbell was correct. H not concur with Mr. Letcher that the Presiden oright to control the prosecutions in Kanan

and an an order the accessed when as caused or constitute treason.

Mr. Galloway advocated the limitation of the appropriation, and said they were hystern accessity educed to that sad alternative.

Humphrey Marshall thought the Honse ought to reathe freer and deeper than they had for months ast, and was gratified that President Pierce had sat, and was gratified that President Pierce had sat, and was gratified that President Pierce had le a confidential communication to the Premie

le'ending sovereign rights, may cry "eureka."
(liddings congratulated the country on the east, had been heard at the other end of the ave-ne. lie thanked God that he had been permitted ue. He thanked God that he had been permitted o see this day. Mr. Camphell wished to speak, but Giddings re

eding, during which, Mr. Campbell said, in repl a remark of Mr. Giddings-If the conflict must b

smissal of the prosecutions lu Kansas. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, did not believe the Pre-

Thursday's Proceedings. rly framed and placed in the

of public huildings, except for detensive purpose which was stricken ont—amendment was adopt uthorizing the Secretary of Treasnry to purchaing \$100,000 for that purpose. Adjourned. House.—The House voted to retain the apprintion of nearly \$183,000 for books, which then the half stricken out, with a proviso, that a nember who may be nawifing to receive his shinay so inform the clerk, who shall report the sai of the House at the next session.

number of post routes, and tabled, by 32 majority, the Senate bill appropriating nearly a million of follars to pay certain bondhusders the amount ex-pended by California for the anppression of Indian

Friday's Procedings. Washington, Aug. 15.—Senate.—The Scoken pand passed a bill from the llouse to urse the State of Vermont for expenses included in 1838 and 1840 by the payment of the manufacture.

the section at \$2.50 per acre. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Civil Appropriation bit.

The Senate made an amondment, appropriating recommendation of the Washington acqueduct. The Senate then took a recess of two hours. House,—The House took up and passed the mate hill resulting diplomatic and consults cale. Fifty thousand copies of the report of Mr. Car

bell, of Ohio, on the subject of the modification of the tariff, were ordered to be printed.

The House then passed the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the establishment of a naval depot at Brunswick, Ga.

The Senate bill, regulating the pay of members of Congress, was then taken up.

HMr. Orr offered a substitute. Instead of paying \$2.500 a year, he proposed \$6.000 for the carrier.

Mr. Orr said the members were poorly paid, and, if there was any desire to preserve anything like parity, they must be placed beyond the reach of asonable temptation Various ineffectual motions were made, to lay the

The hill passed, as amended by Mr. Orr-101 against 98. A resolution, giving the usual extra con

taken up under a suspension of the rules. The pre-siding officer was frequently annoyed, by a hundred voices crying "Mr. Speaker," in order to secure an individual recognition, that they might move the consideration of their respective measures. consideration of their respective measures.

Amid the turmoil, the House passed the bill providing for the appointment, in the army, of four surgeons and eight assistant surgeons.

The bill providing for the survey of the Southern boundary of Kansas, and the Souther bill, amenda-

ory of the act regulating the fees, costs, and general expenses of the Judiciary, were also passed.

The bill making appropriations for carrying the mail in the ocean steamers was considered, and an amendment adopted in the committee, authorizing notice to be given of the termination of the arrangement. Without disposing of the bill the House adourned. Friday's Proceeding Coucluded.

WASHINGTON, Ang. 15—SENATE— Evening Ses-tion.—The civil appropriation hill was laid aside, and the Senate took up the substitute adopted by ne House for the Senate bill, flying the compo the House for the Senate bill, fixing the compensa-tion of members of Congress.

Several Sena ors declared the substitute to be a direct proposition to put two or three thousand di-lars into their pockets, for past services, while others alleged that the present compensation did not ena-hle them to pay the reasonable expenses of gentle-men. The substitute was finally adopted—yeas 27, nays 11.

The consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill

The consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill was then resumed, and an appropriation of meanly a million dollars was made, to meet the requirements of the hill increasing the commencation of members and various other amendments were acted on, when the bill, as amended, passed, and the Senate adjourned about 11 o'clock.

Saturday's Proceedings.

Washington, August 16—Nanath.—The Senate took up and passed the joint resolution from the House, extending, for two months, the time allowed the creditors of Texas, during which they may present their claims at the Treasury.

The House hill, for the settlement of the claims of officers of the revolution and the widows and orphans of those who died in the service, was postponed till the third Monday in December
Ou motion, it was resolved that when the Senate clock, for the consideration only of the appropria-on bills, House bills, and those to which there may tion bills, House bills, and those to which there may be a disagreement between the two branches.

House.—The bill making the usual appropriations for mail steamer service was taken up, and and amendment, providing for giving notice of the termination of the compensation for the transportation of the mails between New York and Liverpool, in the Collins line of steamers, was concurred in by 119 resistant.

SENATE. - The Post-Office appropriation bill was SENATE.—The Post-Office appropriation bill was onsidered and panced.

The Patapsco river hill, which was vetoed by the resident, was taken up and negatived.

The Senate passed the House bill making an appropriation for the light house establishment, and o the bill for running the southern boundary of

The Senate then took a recess. House.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Davis, of use, granting bounty had to the crews of private med vessels in the war with Great Britain, which as passed. Great confusion prevailed, and messages were fre-tently interchanged between both Houses.

Various nasucceessul efforts were made to sur-

various anaccessur entre were made, to sus-end the rules, for particular objects.

The House considered and passed thirty-two pri-tite bills from the Senate, and also the Senate bill ranking a copy-right to dramatic authors.

The House then took a recess till seven o'clock. ALBANY, Aug. 15.—The Whig Convention yesterday adopted a series of resointions and an address antagonistic to Mr. Buchanan on account of the Cincinnati platform, and to Col. Fremont because of the sectional sharacter of his party. The American platform was not endorsed, but the Whig organization audits principles are to be maintained. A full delegation to the Baltimore Whig Convention was chosen.

And thoses.

Mr. Granger, the president of the convention poke in the warmest manner of Mr. Fillmore, and the convention adjourned amid much cuthusiusm. The resolutions were as follows

candidates now before the propose and the proba-consequences of the election of either; therefore Resolved, That we cannot support Mr Buchar because we believe that an administration establi-ed on the Cinclunati platform will perpetuate inta nai agitation and endanger our amicable relation with foreign powers.

Resolved, That we will oppose to the atmost

Arrival of the Barussia.

REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO, GREAT EXCITEMENT. NEW YORK, Aug. 15, P. M .- The Dutch stoo oist the Spanish flag again. The citizens and soliers are hastening to the Spanish Consul to get egistered as Spanish citizens.

The Liberals: and Liberals are localing antiques-y for government vessels to prevent them.

The Liberals' flag shail never again be holisted here, the Spanish Consul opposing the ratification of the American treaty and thwarting the Ameri-an Consul in all measures.

At Last Island every building is said to have been wept away, and no less than 137 lives reported to lave been lost.

The steamer Star, Capt. Smith, with a large number of the steamer star, capt.

The steamer Star, Capt. Smith, with a larger ber of passengers, encountered the storm be reaching Last Islami, and became perfectly an ageable, and soon after became a complete with She had 250 passengers on board, but it is het they were saved.

Cailleon Inland is submerged, and immense age done to property of every description.

orm.
The Democrata have carried the State of Texas. Further Particulars of the Southern Storm. NEW ORLEANS, Angust 15th.—The account om Last Island verify the sad story of yesterday is positively accertained that 108 persons wer-

It is said that Grand Callion Island, another water

sen inches of water fell between Sunday evening at Tuesday evening. The survivers of Last Island reached this city this corning. They estimate their loss of life already to Many of the survivors are wounded and bruised,

Many of the survivors are wounded and brussed, and have broken limbs. The deend busines were plundered by a set of pirates who inhabit the Island. The steamer Perseverance has arrived. The Nautilus has not been besuf from.

There is nothing definite from Callion Island, but there is undoubtedly a great loss of "we. It is reported thirty bodies were found on one end of the Island—loss \$35,000. Loss at Last Island, \$100,000.

\$100,000. It is supposed \$10,000, in money packets, belonging so the victims, fell into the hands of the pirates, besides \$5,000 worth of baggage.

The banks caved in at flayon wars, carrying away three thousand residences. No lives lost. Several were blown ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi. The telegraph lines suffered severely.

The British schooner Manchester, from Balize, Hondarss, went ashore at South Point. She reports a large fire at Balize, four days before her departure. Loss half a million of defines.

The partial returns from Texas indicate an in-

The partial returns from Tex a indicate an in-

hoston, Ang. 15, M — A yacht was sank confer-day in the barbor, in consequence of an seco-lision with a ferry boat. There were a person board, and of them five ladies un orthography per-ished. The names of the drowned are Mrs. Sam'l Robinson, Mrs. 8. Fwing, Mrs. 1t. Greenough, and Misses Mary E. and Mary C. Hamilton.

Courressional leems.
Westington, Aug. 15.—The Demograts anticipate that a sufficient number of Republicans for practical purposes will secode from the Kansas restriction amendment to the appropriation bills, while on the contrary the Republicans declare they will continue in a solid phalanx without wavering. The last veto of the President is of a bill for the improvement of the Patapace river Maryland vetoes have become so cor

\$2,500 a year, he proposed \$6,000 for the entire Congress, (covering the present,) the mileage to remain the same as now, deductions to be made for voluntary absence, and the books voted the members to be paid over their compensation.

The mileage and per diem of Reeder amounts to little over \$1,000.